ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,754—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* ARABIA	903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leish	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leish	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6425	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5794	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	25th Jan. 1903
a TIROL	Bretfel	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	r. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-6	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 636-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
A Steamer			28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

ON and after 1st JANUARY, 1903, PASSENGER RATES from BOMBAY will be as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Saloon.
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 650	Rs. 325	Rs. 400
To London via Trieste and the St. Gothard	Rs. 700 a	Rs. 400 b	Rs. 525 a Rs. 475 b

For Return Tickets one and a half of the Single Fares is charged plus Railway Fare.

a 1st Class Railway. b 2nd Class Railway.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Tepe	6th Jan., 1903.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	....	21st " "
S. S. KHALIF	1,653	Kopplestatter	3rd Feb "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 19th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 31st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X...., to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FARES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1903.

FIRST SALOON.	Single Ticket. Rs.	Return Ticket.* Rs.
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	780	1,200
To MARSEILLES	726	1,080
SECOND SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	570	870
To MARSEILLES	540	810
THIRD SALOON.		
To LONDON, Overland from Marseilles	316	489
To MARSEILLES	286	429

* Available for 24 months.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

EVENING PARTIES, PICNICS, DANCES, AT HOMES, &c., &c.

SUPPLIED WITH

ICES, CAKES,

AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES

AT SHORT NOTICE

BY

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS

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25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALL ORDERS RECEIVE THE PROMPT PERSONAL ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETORS.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS, WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).

FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. " a la Tomate. " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.

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N.B.—A Handbook fully explaining the business operations of the Exchange can be had on application free from the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ARTISTIC PIANOS.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA BY
S. & P. ERARD, JULIUS BLUTHNER AND SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS OR FOR CASH.

UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOS.

	Cash. Rs.	12 months per month, Rs. a.	24 months per month, Rs. a.
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	71 0	38 12
Julius Bluthner's Vertical Upright Grand	985	89 8	48 4
Julius Bluthner's Overstrung Upright Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Composite Grand	1,100	99 12	54 0
Erard's Upright Overstrung Grand	1,560	141 8	77 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (THREE LEGS)

Schiedmayer & Soehne's Standard Indian Horizontal Grand	1,200	109 0	59 4
Schiedmayer & Soehne's Boudoir Horizontal Grand	1,800	163 8	89 0
Julius Bluthner's Drawing Room Horizontal Grand	1,700	154 8	84 0
Julius Bluthner's Aliquot Horizontal Grand	1,850	168 0	91 8
Erard's Overstrung Boudoir Horizontal Grand	2,100	190 12	103 12

PRICE LIST OF CHEAPER PIANOS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE

AND

THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

CURZON & Co.,

HIGH CLASS
TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,491 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 5th January.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she has DISCHARGED her CARGO in 6. Victoria Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

ORPHAN CHILDREN'S CORONATION DINNER.

A DINNER will be given to the ORPHAN CHILDREN of the Education Society's Schools, St. Peter's Schools, and the Indo-British Schools, on the 1st proximo, at 5 P.M. at the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE. from Subscriptions kindly collected by Mr. SOUTHWELL PIPER.

All Friends of the Children are cordially invited to be present on the occasion.

CORONATION FIREWORKS.

THE DISPLAY of FIREWORKS at the OVAL on the NIGHT of the 2nd proximo, may be viewed from the Terrace of WATSON'S HOTEL. Seats Rs. 2, each. Apply to the MANAGER.

The proceeds will be devoted to a CHILDREN'S FETE and other Charitable purposes.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, TRANSFER TICKETS WILL NOT be ISSUED on any of the COMPANY'S LINES, after 5 P. M.

By Order,
E. T. ANSELL,
Bombay Tramway Co., Ld.

Bombay, 29th December, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby advised that on and from MONDAY, the 5th January, 1903, and until further notice, the timings of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be REVISED and ADDITIONAL TRAINS will be RUN to and from ANDHERI, BORIVLI and VIRAR.

For particulars see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th December, 1902.

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS an INFECTIOUS DISEASE, namely, FOOT and MOUTH DISEASE has appeared amongst Cattle in certain parts of the city of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that unless such special measures as hereinafter mentioned are taken to prevent the same, and the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or of any other Law in force in Bombay, are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such disease. Public notice is hereby given that with the sanction of Government, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 434 of the said Act, the Commissioner will take such special measures as are hereby indicated, and, with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentioned Temporary Regulations to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

1. From and after the date of the publication of this Notice, the Commissioner will himself, or by any Veterinary or other Officer whom he may authorize in that behalf, examine Cattle kept in or brought into the city, whether kept for Milking, for Draft, or for any other purpose whatsoever; and if and whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid that any animal is suffering or in any wise infected or affected by Foot and Mouth Disease will direct and cause the removal of such animal, wheresoever the same may be found, to any Segregation Camp or place which may for the time being be set apart or provided for the reception and treatment of such animals, and will there treat and detain any such Animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or person having charge of any Cattle within the city is required to give immediate notice to the Commissioner or any such Officer as aforesaid, of any case of disease which may occur amongst the Animals in his charge and to afford very facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such officer as aforesaid for examining such Cattle, and if called upon to do so, must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or Officer as aforesaid in regard to the segregation or removal of any such animal as aforesaid and for that purpose must send any such animal, with a competent person in charge thereof, to any such Camp or place as may be directed.

3. The owner of any Animal removed for segregation or treatment as aforesaid must make all necessary arrangements for the supply of fodder, and generally for the care of, such Animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. The Milk of any Milch Cow or Buffalo suffering from disease or removed for segregation, treatment, or detention as aforesaid, must, on no account, be sold or used, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5. Any person failing to comply with, or contravening any of the provisions hereinbefore contained in clauses 2, 3 or 4, will render himself liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 28th December, 1902.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on the 12th JANUARY, 1903. The Subjects taught practically include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal working and Enamelling, and Locomotive Engineering. The Complementary Science Subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine-Drawing, and Light, Heat and Magnetism. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1903. Applicants must state the course of instruction they wish to take, and will be examined in that course only. Programme giving full Particulars of the Courses of Instruction, &c., can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL, on payment of Annas Four.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hony. Secretary.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street, and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, in charge, Arsenal Bombay, up to 15th January, 1903, for the PURCHASE of UNSERVICEABLE SHOT and SHELL at present in stock in Bombay Arsenal.

2. The form of Contract Deed, which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, can be obtained at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 3rd January to 14th January, 1903, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. (on Saturdays till 1 P.M. only).

3. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which are procureable on application at this office at the rate of annas four per set.

4. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock NOON on 15th January, 1903. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

5. All further particulars and conditions of sale of Shot and Shell can be obtained on application from the undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, Major R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 27th December, 1902.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE BY ROBERTS AND OTHERS, LARGE SIZE CUPBOARD, SAFE BY LORD, ETC.

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THE NUMBERS ARE—

2, 21, 24, 30, 38, 40, 71, 91, 93, 97, 107, 126, 127, 148, 158, 162, 170, 180, 223, 238, 259, 262, 272, 274, 282, 292, 318, 326, 328, 329, 343, 364, 374, 395, 403, 405, 422, 433, 434, 437, 441, 448, 453, 457, 458, 473, 487, 495, 502, 512, 542, 549, 569, 579, 580, 583, 598, 602, 603, 617, 628, 632, 644, 655, 657, 668, 711, 749, 755, 760, 773, 774, 779, 782, 795, 799, 802, 819, 821, 831, 836, 838, 839, 862, 866, 867, 873, 879.

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Bombay, 24th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

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ALL Persons having CLAIMS against or being indebted to the Estate of WILLIAM RAMSAY, of His Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late of Clevelands Basset in the County of Hants, England, European, deceased, are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, DUNLOP and CARDALE, Solicitors, for VERNON S. F. BAYLEY, the Administrator of the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, at their office at Treacher's Buildings, No. 30 Esplanade Road, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to those claims of which notice has been received—Dated this 18th day of December, 1902.

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HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	93 1/8	=	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107	=	,,
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85	=	,,
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 3/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	22 3/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	48	=	+ 1/32
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	=	+ 1/2
Berlin	20·43 3/4	=	+ 1·4
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	,,
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	pr ct =	,,
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/4	pr ct =	,,
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4	pr ct =	,,
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8	pr ct =	,,
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4	pr ct =	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	4	pr ct =	+ 1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

Silver to Bombay	£ 100,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 20,000

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports		286,000
,, Exports to Great Britain		83,000
,, ,, France and Continent		13,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports		1,060,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports		196,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 27th December, 1902 :—

Cotton	16,426 Bales.
Wheat	10,972 cwts.
Linseed	1,207 ,,
Rapeseed	10 ,,
Gingellyseed	30,962 ,,
Poppyseed	166 ,,
Groundnuts	297 ,,
Castorseed	4,005 ,,
Rice	3 525 ,,
Myrabollams	7,134 ,,
Cottonseed	21,659 ,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm,					
Bank T. T.				Is. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand				Is. 4 1-32d.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				Is. 4 3-32d.	
Do	6	do	do	Is 4 13-32d	
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-2	
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2	
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.		117 1-2	
Shanghai	30	,,	,,	162 1-2	
Japan	30	,,	,,	152 1-2	
GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per Cent—Tone steady.					
Cash	,,	,,	,,	Rs. 97 4	
1st Settlement	,,	,,	,,	Rs. 97 4	
2nd do.	,,	,,	,,	Rs. 97 5	
Money Market—Tone steadier.					
BANK RATE—					
Bank of England since 2nd October				4 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd December				5 do.	
Bank of Bengal do. 18th Dec.				5 do.	
Bank of Madras do. 30th June				4 do.	

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 27th December, compared with the previous week :—

ASSETS.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 12,66,688	Increase.
Other Deposits	89,17,731	Decrease.
Credits Undrawn	3,24,054	Decrease.
LIABILITIES.		
Government Securities	20 000	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	11,054	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	11,557	Decrease.
Loans do.	1,08,379	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	18,22 931	Increase
Balance with other Banks	2,93,637	Decrease
Cash	45,69,832	Decrease.

The seeds markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	64,000

Dec. Jan.	Jan. Feb,	Feb. March	March-April.	Apl.-May
4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50	4·50
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug. Sept.	
4 51	4 51	4·51	4-46	

COTTON.—The market is quiet with a fair inquiry for ready cotton at a decline of Rs. 1 to 2, per candy. The spot sales at Colaba are estimated at about 1,500 Bales. There is little doing for forward delivery, the small demand running on Bengals only.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good	delivery
Bengals, B G (Ry terms)	159	150	...	25 Dec.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	164	155	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	164	156	...	do
Belatí, M G	175	169	...	do
Khandesh, (M G)	...	165	159	do
Damangaum Poolgaum	180	174	...	do
Oomra good staple	186	180	...	do
Akola do)				
Khamgaum do)	180	174	...	do
Karanja do)				
Broach do	199	...	192	25 Mar.
S-G Dharwar	...	...	192	25 May
Westerns	...	...	182	Do

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	22-11 ,,
Do New	23-12 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay ,, ,,	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	59-7
Do. 17 1-2	59-8

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Surats.

The Manchester Market has been

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	22 3-16

BANK OF BOMBY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 27th December, as compared with the statement of the 20th December :—

LIABILITIES	Dec. 20. Rs.	Dec. 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,88,741	56,19,15
Public Deposits at Branches	33,79,137	30,45,416
Other Deposits	6,41,13,081	6,01,95,359
Post Bills	17,177	17,110
Credits undrawn	38,02,155	34,78,101
	Rs. 9,32,30,291	9,02,55,127
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,53,829	1,09,23,810
Other authorised Securities	10,09,265	9,97,720
Credits on Govt. and other authorities Securities	83,00,817	82,89,280
Loans do. do.	1,06,01,938	1,07,10,317
Bill discounted and purchased	2,58,38,005	2,77,10,936
Do Stock	4,10,419	4,10,435
Stamps and Stationery	23,127	23,297
Balances with other Banks	9,46,299	6,32,622
Cash	3,51,15,492	3,57,68,310
	Rs. 9,32,30,291	9,02,55,127

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE twenty-fifth report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, (Japan Mail Steamship Company, Limited,) presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting, held at Tokio, on Tuesday, 25th November, reads as follows:—The Directors submit to you the annexed statement of the Liabilities and assets of the company, and profit and loss account for the half-year, ended September 30th 1902. The gross profits of the company for the past half-year amount to yen 2,542,413; out of which there has been paid depreciation of the company's fleet and property yen 660,350; insurance fund yen 154,933; ships structural repair fund yen 395,164; total yen 1,210,448; leaving a balance of yen 3,011,141; including yen 679,176; brought forward from the last account. The directors now propose that yen 116,598; be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 1,072,923; yen 800,000; to the fund for the extension of services and improvement of the fleet, bringing that amount to yen 2,000,000; and that yen 71,395; be allowed as directors and auditors fees. From the remainder the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of ten per cent., together with two per cent. as special dividend thus making twelve per cent. per annum which will absorb yen 1,320,000; The balance, yen 705,184; will be carried forward to the next account.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and guard head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROFTON—December 2, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain C W Crofton, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment, of a daughter.
CAMPBELL—December 26, at Allahabad, the wife of Major D G M Campbell, 9th Lancers, of a daughter.
DAWE—December 4, at Umballa, N-W P, the wife of W Stuart Dawe Assistant Opium Agent, of a daughter.
LAURIE—November 30, at Allahabad, the wife of A C Laurie, Executive Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS

BURN—December 24, at Naini Tal, Sydney Chichester, younger son of Richard and Grace Burn, aged 3 months.
BROACH—December 19, at Jagalbal, after childbirth, the dearly loved wife of Army Schoolmaster T H Broach, 1st Northampton Regiment.
GREENWOOD—December 23, at his residence "Greenwood Hall" Slaikot, Charles Arthur Greenwood, aged 53 years.
MALONEY—December 24, at Madras, Ellen, the wife of J Maloney, Railway Contractor, Bangalore, aged 38 years.
SHUTTLEWORTH—December 21, at Ashton House, Dehra Dun, Edward Inglis Shuttleworth, aged 72 years, 2 months and 4 days, (Bengal Police).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m, Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 11-32m. Low water, 5-43m., 5-17s.
People's Fair on the Esplanade.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperatrix," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste, Post Office at 7 A. M. on Thursday, the 1st January 1903. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt, specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Rukhma, a Hindu woman, aged forty-five years, residing at Duncan Road, was, on Sunday last, knocked down by a private victoria at Haines Road and seriously injured. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that two of her ribs on the right side had been fractured and that she had received a cut on the right knee and an abrasion on the right shoulder.

CHILDREN'S FETE AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—Mr. Virjibhai Trikamji, a member of the Hindu community, has signified his intention of bringing one thousand children of his community to the People's Fair on the 31st instant, and to give them sweetmeats and presents. Mr. Murzban, the Honorary Secretary of the Coronation Festivities Fund, will provide accommodation for them in a shamiana at the Committee's expense. Mr. Murzban will be glad to make the same arrangements for other children if any other charitably disposed gentleman will make similar arrangements on other days of the Fair.

MUSIC AT THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain and officers, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredelis, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m. to-day at the People's Fair :—

March	The Picadore	Sousa
Overture	Sommernacht's Traum	Suppe
Valse	The Flower Show	Coote
Selection	Jalanthe	Sullivan
Polonaise	Der Fackelzug	Faust
Selection	Coster Songs	Chevalier
Piccolo Solo	Whistling	Lawtoe

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Massed Bands by torchlights at the People's Fair, to-night, at 9 p.m. by kind permission of Major W. S. Delamain, and Captain Creagh and officers, the Bands of the 23rd Bo. Rifles and 21st Bombay Infantry under the direction of Messrs. O. Malandaine and M. Fredelis will play the following programme of music :—

Grand March	anhauser	Wagner
Overture	Mashiello	Auber
Grand Fantasia	Mariana	Wallace
Russian Mazurka	La Czarina	Ganne
Selection	The Geisha	Jones
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waldteufel

The Buglars of the 23rd Bo. Rifles will play during intervals.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhownagar writes :—For the past four or five days cold has been intense this side, while on the Jamnagar section it is still more intense, the temperature there being 46°.—On Thursday last, a special train conveying the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar and the officials of the State and Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M. P., arrived at Wadhwan for Delhi at 3 p.m. The political officials and other gentlemen were present on the platform. Mr. Bhownaggree shook hands all round and the party was entertained with refreshments.—A fire has occurred at Bhownagar, a house being completely burnt down. The neighbouring houses only escaped a similar fate by their being pulled down.

MESSRS. CURZON AND CO.—Those who are in the look out for something novel in the way of smokers' requisites could not do better than call on Messrs. Curzon and Co. They keep a large stock of all brands of Indian cigars, real Manila, Havana and Continental cigars, the best Egyptian, English and American cigarettes tobaccos real briarwood meerschaum, cherry wood and other patent pipes, cigars and cigarette-holders in large variety, silver leather, aluminium and gun-metal cigar and cigarette cases, tobacco-pouches match-boxes, pipe-cleaners, tobacco jars, smokers' companions and all kinds of smokers' requisites. They also display some interesting curios. Their stock is large and varied, and civility and courtesy are noticeable features in the conduct of the firm's business.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY DADAR STATION.—Mr. A' Muirhead, General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, in reply to the request of Mr. S. R. Bunshah, regarding the erection of a waiting room at the Dadar station, writes :—"Pending the construction of an entirely new station at Dadar, arrangements have been made by the Chief Engineer to erect a temporary shed on the Up platform, and this, I hope, until the new station is constructed, will offer some temporary relief to the inconvenience which may be caused to passengers. The settlement of the question of the construction of a new station has been delayed owing to causes beyond the control of the Railway, and I am glad now to be able to inform you that these difficulties have been remedied, and the construction of the new station will be taken in hand at an early date."

MESSRS. TURNER HOARE AND COMPANY'S CALENDAR.—Messrs. Turner, Hoare, and Co., the well-known Engineers and Contractors of Bombay, have issued a really beautiful Calendar, which will be greatly prized by those who are fortunate enough to receive it. It is after the style of their Calendar of last year. Each month is accompanied by a photo-chromotype reproduction of a view of one of the principal cities and places of Northern India. All are perfect examples of this artistic class of printing, and there is not the slightest doubt that after the Calendar is out of date the views will still be prized. In a few explanatory remarks Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., explain that last year they found it necessary to reprint the whole issue. Unless they have made special arrangements this year it seems likely that they will have a similar experience for a more artistic or more ornamental production could not be wished for.

NEW CALENDARS.—Two or three very serviceable calendars have been sent to this office for notice recently. The Western Assurance Co. are distributing amongst their clients a well printed and nicely designed calendar. The dates are in bold and easily seen type, and the production, as a whole, has a very ornamental appearance. The Sun Fire Office are also sending out a capital almanack. The design is very smart and is an eighteenth century subject—perhaps in allusion to the age of the company. The London and Lancashire Company are also distributing a very tasteful calendar. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co. are the representatives of all these organisations. As a souvenir of the Delhi Durbar James Watson and Co. of Dundee, the well-known whiskey distillers, are sending out a splendidly printed book of portraits. Pictures of His Excellency the Viceroy, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Viscount Kitchener, and a number of native Indian notables are included, and they are all printed on very stiff paper. Messrs. Watson, of course, have agents throughout India and the East.

BRANDING HIS WIFE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jijee, a Hindu woman and Bapoo Gainoso, a cripple, were charged by Inspector Aldridge with causing hurt to Dhondi, the wife of the second accused, by branding her by means of a heated ladle. The evidence showed that the first accused also lived with the complainant Dhondi and her husband. On the night of the 24th instant, the husband was somewhat indisposed and told his wife, Dhondi, to foment his arms with heated tiles. The complainant who was then in bed, refused to get up. The first accused, thereupon, heated an iron ladle, and while the second put his hand on Dhondi's mouth to prevent her from crying, she branded her on her arm and thigh. The next morning the girl went to her uncle and complained to him of the cruel treatment she had been subjected to by her husband and the woman Jiji. The police were informed and the accused arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge but declined to call any evidence. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to four month's rigorous imprisonment. The husband being a cripple, was let go with a fine of Rs. 45 with an alternative of forty five days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE AUTHENTICS IN CALCUTTA.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY MATCH.

WRITING in the "Indian Sporting Times," Mr. Cecil Headlam, the Authentics Secretary, says :—Our match with the Bengal Presidency was spoilt by the weather on the opening day. It was cold and wet and foggy and dark. It might almost have been a summer's day in England. The result was a difficult wicket and a bad light all the day and a bowlers' carnival. Guise and Healing in four for thirty-three and four for thirty-four, respectively, made the best of their opportunities. A total of 105 was not a bad one in the circumstances, but it was due chiefly to Chinnery, who notched 27 out of 34 whilst he was in, and to Kershaw who hit out pluckily during a useful stand for the ninth wicket, and yet Chinnery was missed four times and Kershaw twice. The conditions were those which often provoke Key, who has now arrived to captain and strengthen us, to make sixty, but on this occasion for once he failed. That he has not lost a cy of his skill, however, he showed clearly enough in the second innings. His twenty-four not out included the three best fours made in the match notably a drive past extra-cover, and a lofty shot which flew to the boundary between point and cover of the sort which makes the bowler inclined to put cover back forty yards. Next to Key, Hignell played the best cricket in the match. Curiously enough he, like Chinnery, made 27 out of a total of 34. He has some good strokes on the off and plays stylishly to leg, and is evidently a most painstaking bat. His fault is a tendency to get his leg in front of the wicket, and he was perhaps fortunate not to be l.-b.-w. in both his ventures.

I remarked when Powys-Keck first joined us that he had a fine swirling ball which I hoped would often hit the legstump, and that hope was realised in the first innings of the Bengal Presidency. It was his day out. He took five wickets for nine runs out of seven that fell that afternoon for thirty-seven runs, and four of these were clean bowled by York rs that started outside the off-stump, and swerved in and struck the leg-stump.

The weather on the second day was as delightful as it had been detestable before. The wicket had dried a good deal, and though it was possible to get a lot of work on the ball, it came off the ground at so easy a pace that there was lots of time to watch it and either play back or hit. This alteration in the conditions was signalled by the addition of some fifty runs by the last three batsmen on the Presidency side, and very full advantage of it was taken by the Authentics who ran up 275 for five wickets before declaring their innings closed. It was not easy to get runs fast, as the ball did not come on to the bat; it sat after it pitched and sat again after it was struck. Healing again bowled well, and both Chinnery, who played a good innings more cautiously than usual, and Hignell whose 52 was chiefly obtained by some of his fine hook strokes, but was not one of his best displays, were frequently struck up by that bowler. Hollins pulled out another excellent innings, but he too found it difficult to force the pace for the reasons suggested above.

The wicket had dried almost glum next day, and as stumps were to be drawn at 1-30 to allow the players to get down to the races and not back Vasio for the Viceroy's Cup, the task before us was to get nine wickets in two and a half hours. That task, a determined innings by Hignell, when things were going badly for his side, helped to make too heavy. Thus the match which had been played under a curious variety of conditions of light, weather and wicket, was left undecided—a moral victory, if you like to think so.

DAMAGE AT THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPENSATION.

THERE is one matter in connection with the Delhi Manœuvres, writes the "Pioneer," which we would ommend to the serious attention of the Punjab Government. An immense amount of damage has inevitably been done to the crops, and there has also been some unrecognised requisitioning of forage and petty supplies from the villages. Now it is quite certain that compensation on a very liberal scale will be granted by the Government of India, but the point is to ensure that the actual sufferers get the hard cash. Its distribution will be entrusted as usual to the District officials, who will honestly try to apportion it justly; but judging from past experience much of it will never reach the village cultivator, I will "stick" on its downward way to him, and he will only remember the marching and counter-marching of a host of soldiers and followers as bringing desolation in their train. So it was in the Manœuvres over the same ground in 1883, and so it will be again unless exceptional measures are taken. Sir Charles Rivaz the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is known to be particularly sympathetic towards the poor cultivator, and an appeal may confidently be made to him to order special attention to be paid to the distribution of compensation. It is the European official alone who can be trusted to pay out the money, and if he really devotes himself to his task much hardship to the people will be saved. We know that the District Officer is a hard-worked man already but in a case of this kind he may well labour a little harder than usual for his reward will be great.

DUTIES ON COTTON PRINTS.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

AN official letter has been addressed to the Secretary, Calcutta Import Trade Association, conveying the decision of the Government of India with regard to the assessment to customs duty of cotton prints imported in lengths of 2 1-2 yards and upwards as under :—I am now directed to communicate the decision of the Government of India on the question raised in your letter No. 30 M., dated 2nd June 1902, regarding the customs duty payable on cotton prints imported in lengths of 2 1-2 yards and upwards. The Committee of your Association states that similar goods made in the Indian Mills pay an excise duty of 3 1-2 per cent, and contends that it is unfair to levy a duty of 5 per cent on imported goods and thus to protect the local article to the extent of 1 1-2 per cent. ad valorem.

The Government of India do not consider that the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), are relevant to the point at issue, which is simply whether the goods are "cotton piece goods" or "apparel" within the meaning in which these terms are used in the fourth schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894). "Piece-goods" are lengths of textiles manufactured as material for conversion by subsequent manipulation into articles for wearing apparel, domestic use, etc. The prints, of which a sample was forwarded with your letter, are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at either end. They have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel, and they are therefore, in the opinion of the Government of India, taxable as apparel at 5 per cent ad valorem.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION AND THE DURBAR.

THE following resolution has been passed unanimously by the Managing Committee of this association :—"That the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, begs to tender its respectful homage to his Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor Edward VII on the occasion of the approaching Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1903, and humbly trusts his Majesty's reign will be an era of peace, prosperity and contentment throughout the Empire, and will extend its liberal hands for the protection of Indian trade and industry." "That the members of this Association be requested to close all their business, and to exhibit a good illumination at their respective firms on the said occasion."

THE capacity of Burmese women for business is well known, and every one who visits Burma is struck with it. A good example was Mah Hla Byaw, the lady millionaire of Rangoon, who has just passed away. She was the sole proprietor and manager of a large paddy business, and was also head broker to Messrs. Mohr Brothers and Co., Rangoon. She was well known for her charities and for building several temples and monasteries costing several lakhs, and her character in business as well as in private life was unimpeachable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. J. Macdonald presided, and there were also present :—Mr. H. G. Gell the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismael, Mr. Monmohandas Ramjee, Dr. A. Viegas, Mr. S. D. Khote, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

FILTER BEDS AT BHANDARWARA.

The Commissioner informed the Committee that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas of a further supply of 30 tons of asphaltic, and 30 cwts. of bitumen, at the same rates, required for asphalting the filter beds at Bhandarwara.

STONEWARE GULLY TRAPS.

The Committee were informed by the Commissioner that he had sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company of 300 (9 " 9") stoneware gully traps with 6" outlets at a cost of Rs. 675, which was the lowest of the three tenders received.

METER FITTINGS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—" I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of meters and meter fittings, cast-iron pipes and other articles, three tenders have been received and on tabulation they work out as given below.

	Rs. a. p.
1. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas	39,423 6 0
2. ,, John Fleming and Company	40,321 11 0
3. Khan Saheb Hassoomlil Mula Hakim	41,333 9 5

The tender of Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas is the lowest but as it exceeds the office estimate by Rs. 794-7, the Executive Engineer requested the Firm to reduce their tender and they have reduced the amount by Rs. 82-0-0 by reducing the rate of 1-2 B meters and 3-4 B meters from Rs. 31-3-0 and Rs. 61 to Rs. 31-1-0 and Rs. 60-14-0, respectively. The total amount of the tender thus aggregates Rs. 39,341-6-0. In these circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the tender of this Firm at Rs. 39,341-6-0. The Commissioner's recommendation was accepted.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO BANDRA.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of clause 7 of the agreement with the Bandra Municipality for the supply of water to Bandra, and requesting sanction to the rebate allowed in the charge to the Municipality being calculated on the totals of twelve months instead of on those of a quarter.

The Commissioner in his letter stated :—

The Corporation, under their Resolution of the 6th October 1902, sanctioned the renewal of the agreement with the Bandra Municipality for the supply of water to Bandra from the 1st July 1902, for a period of five years on the terms sanctioned in their resolution dated the 6th December 1897. I herewith forward a copy of clause seven of the agreement entered into in pursuance of the Corporation Resolution of the 6th December 1897. Under this clause the bills are preferred quarterly and a rebate of annas four per 1,000 gallons is given to the Bandra Municipality for water supplied by them to religious and charitable institutions, provided the water so supplied does not exceed nine per cent. of the total quantity supplied to Bandra. The President of the Bandra Municipality has requested me to give the rebate by calculating nine per cent. on the totals of twelve months instead of the quarter. I see no objection to the proposal which is recommended by the Executive Engineer, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the same.

The necessary sanction was given.

TUBBING AT EJECTOR STATION.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner on the subject of the proposal to take over from the contractor the tubbing at Ejector station No. 1, 'Mazagon District, in its present defective state on certain conditions.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim moved that the tubbing be taken over on condition that the contractor is deposited a sum of Rs. 2,000 and gave a guarantee that if any more cracks appeared within the next seven years, all the cracked places would be removed at their expense, the amount deposited being then returned to them, but if no cracks appeared during the seven years only Rs. 1,000 was to be returned to them.

Mr. Khote moved an amendment, substituting a period of five instead of seven years proposed by Mr Ibrahim, which was agreed to.

THE LATE MR. JAMES LEASK.

Mr. Wadia, the Secretary, read the following letter addressed to him by the Commissioner :—" It is with the greatest regret that I have to report for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation the death of Mr. James Leask, Divisional Health Officer, which occurred in the evening of the 25th instant. Mr. Leask had rendered early twenty years service to the Municipality and his ability, uprightness and devotion to duty had secured for him the esteem and respect of the public, and of all who had the pleasure of serving with him. As the Corporation and Standing Committee are aware it had been my intention to promote Mr. Leask to the appointment of Assessor and Collector during the coming year, and I had all confidence that his career in his new appointment would have been as successful as in the old. In Mr. Leask the city loses one of her best servants and I have no doubt the Corporation and the Standing Committee share the regret for his early death which has been so generally expressed.

Mr. Khote observed that Mr. Leask had rendered valuable service to the Municipality, and he was expressing the views of the Committee when he said that they all shared the regret with the Commissioner. He formally moved that the Committee received the intelligence of Mr. Leask's death with much regret.

Mr. Hajee Yusuf said Mr. Leask had discharged his onerous and responsible duties to their entire satisfaction.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim remarked that every one shared the sentiments of sorrow and regret so lucidly expressed by the Commissioner for the sad loss sustained by the Municipality in the premature death of Mr. Leask. The deceased officer had served the Municipality well, and he had no doubt in his mind that he would have given them the same, if not better satisfaction, if he had lived to occupy the higher post which the Commissioner intended to confer upon him.

The chairman said that as one of the oldest, if not the oldest friend of Mr. Leask in India, and one with possibly the best knowledge of him socially as well as publicly, his regret at Mr. Leask's death was intense. He knew that the deceased gentleman had, in his character, much of the granite of his native district in the north-east of Scotland, and that he carried out his work with a determination and an energy which won him the approbation of the inhabitants of this city; and more especially at a time when even his superior officers were doubtful as to the visitation of the plague, he carried out every sanitary measure in the most strenuous manner and saved a good deal of the situation. He (the chairman) regretted exceedingly that by the rules of the Corporation, members could not bring the matter of granting compassionate allowance beyond the amount specified, otherwise it would have afforded him the melancholy pleasure to have enabled him to testify to what he knew of the merits and claims of Mr. Leask to the fullest consideration.

Mr. Khote's proposition was then agreed to unanimously.

The Committee then adjourned.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDIA.

THE number of persons in receipt of famine relief during the preceding and present weeks is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	598

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1902.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S MISSION.

WHEN Mr. Chamberlain left Portsmouth, he said he knew he should find it very difficult to fulfil all the expectations that had been aroused in regard to his visit to South Africa; but he would do all in his power. On arrival at Durban, the right honourable gentleman explained that the object he had in view and towards which he would strive, was to make permanent the new relations between the colonies and the mother country. He came, he said, in a spirit of conciliation but also in a spirit of firmness. It was well that he let it be understood, once for all, that such would be his attitude that they might not, in the addresses and memorials with which he will be assailed, commit the great "fault of the Dutch" feeling themselves aggrieved that they received too little. The British flag is and shall be paramount, said the Colonial Secretary, for the desire of his Majesty's Government is to make South Africa an actual and integral part of the Empire. No statesman, he said, could have prevented a fight between two proud nations, and now Mr. Chamberlain on behalf of the Crown is anxious to give Lord Milner that assistance which his position as Colonial Minister enables him to give, in inducing those who opposed us to become reconciled to their lot. He believes that a reconciliation is easy, and that the friendship of our late enemies may be easily secured. As he told his constituents at Birmingham, he desires to make it easy for the Boers to accept the situation, to reconcile them to conditions under which, indeed, they will have lost their independence, but under which they will have preserved their personal rights and principles, and will in due course of time, which they have it in their power to shorten, rise to the full height of the self-government and control of their own affairs which will make them citizens of a United Empire. Some may despair of the accomplishment of this task, but Mr. Chamberlain finds enough in the history of the nation's past to justify optimism. He finds encouragement in the recollection that there were times when Royalists and Puritans, Jacobites and Hanoverians, even Scotsmen and Englishmen were separated much more widely than are British and Boers to-day; and looking across the Atlantic, he remembers that the terrible wounds that were left by the greatest of civil wars have been healed over, and there is there an entirely united nation. Examples might be multiplied. But if it has been found possible to effect reconciliations before and in other parts of the Empire, it will be in South Africa, provided the colonial administration always looks straight ahead.

Conciliatory but firm is Mr. Chamberlain's watchword. Our work, as he was warned long ago by a careful student of South African problems, is not to revert to a Majuba policy or to apply an anti-Majuba policy, or to adjust a compromise between them, but, he declared a purpose higher than either; and to realise it with as much rapidity as structural politics allow. For the Boer ideal of local independence, wrote "Calchas" in the "Fortnightly" months ago, "we must substitute from the outset the ideal of a united and organic South Africa which is the only one that even the Boer must acknowledge to be, in at least some aspects, greater than his own." Mr. Chamberlain has already indicated that these are the lines upon which the future of South Africa will run, though he was not slow to admit that although federation is the great aim in view, it would be a great mistake to hasten it prematurely. Meantime, he has urged them to take up their duties as a part of a grand empire whose whole foundation is based on mutual help. The Boers aimed at South African Federation under their own control, and there are many friends of that country who would have had Government let Federation come before Settlement in the formula which Government has in its mind, holding that if British statesmanship is to achieve its task in the new colonies, it will be by the display of qualities not usually expected of British statesmen, an appreciation of opposites, a combination of intellectual sympathy and passionless action, vigour and enterprise in promoting the prosperity which is the natural antidote to discontrol and the unconventional courage of a John George Lambton in proceeding with little delay to erect a great Colonial Commonwealth under the solid protection of the present military guarantees. There are, however, those who believe that the Dutch as a whole are bad, and that no kindness can win or pledge them. It was such that Mr. Chamberlain told he saw no reason to despair. Mr. Chamberlain has promised our fellow-subjects in South Africa that his ears will be open to all, and that he hoped to gain their confidence. It will not be his fault, we are assured, if he does not succeed; wherefore we gather that in whatever he does he will be, in the main, guided by Lord Milner who so fully understands the requirements of the country and whatsoever things are calculated to conserve its best interests.

Mr. Chamberlain at Durban expressed the hope that Lord Milner would be as great in conciliation as he had been in upholding the rights of the Empire. We trust the remark was as inocuous as it appears, for almost Mr. Chamberlain's first act after the restoration of peace was to reject Lord Milner's advice as to the Cape Constitution. His observation now, therefore, may be taken to imply either that Mr. Chamberlain finds himself in the wrong, or that he does not consider Lord Milner so "great in conciliation" as he would like. But if we turn to Mr. Chamberlain's farewell speech at Birmingham, we find the Colonial Secretary admitting that the burden of the task of the settlement must fall upon Lord Milner, and during that it is to his policy of firmness and moderation combined that Government looks for a successful result. "We have placed upon him," said Mr. Chamberlain, "a great responsibility. We have given him our full confidence, and, if I now go out to South Africa with his cordial approval, one of my chief objects is that I may be better able when I return, to support his policy, when I have gained of it a wider knowledge and a clearer understanding. I shall see on the spot all the difficulties with which he has been confronted. I shall gain a better conception of the colossal task that he has undertaken, and I believe that in this way, and by that frank interchange which will take place of views and opinions, we shall be able to preserve a harmonious co-operation between the Home and the Colonial Government which are essential conditions of success in every case of Colonial Administration." Mr. Chamberlain by this time has received half a dozen memorials or addresses of welcome. But so far, we do not see that he has gone beyond the realms of mere politeness or permitted himself to give utterance to anything beyond generalities. The Loyalists, the Bond and the Scouts will doubtless make representations as to their grievances when Cape Town is reached. And then Mr. Chamberlain's real work will commence. The extent of the task the right honourable gentlemen has set himself may be gathered from his recent prediction for South Africa of a prosperity and a contentment which will make it absolutely unexampled among the countries of the world. If De Wet's advice to our new colonists be taken, the realisation of their dream will come earlier than would otherwise be the case. "Be loyal to the new Government," said he. "Loyalty pays best in the end. Loyalty alone is worthy of a nation which has shed its blood for freedom."

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

A CORRESPONDENT to the Melbourne "Age" has supplied a considerable amount of information on the subject of British New Guinea, which will be of great value should the question of the taking over of that possession by the Commonwealth of Australia again be broached. Those who have taken any interest in the progress of this country, which to most people will immediately suggest the idea of head hunting and cannibalism, will probably remember some of the evidence of Sir H. Nelson and Captain Webster used by the Australian Parliament in its deliberations. Sir H. Nelson was reported to have said that the Papuan is physically unfit to carry out any heavy labour, and Mr. Webster expressed the opinion that the Papuan would die out on being brought into contact with European civilization. Other statements tended to show that New Guinea was no place for trade or industry of any organised character. The correspondent we have alluded to claims six years acquaintance with the country, and is extremely sarcastic at the expense of these gentlemen, whom he states, in so many words, know almost nothing at all about the question. And indeed, when we learn that Sir H. Nelson's experiences in New Guinea extended over a period of thirty-five days, and that Captain Webster's knowledge of the land was limited to a more or less extensive experience of the pearl fisheries in the Straits (!) we can understand that residents in the country are slightly aggrieved at the manner in which their claims for recognition have been dismissed. It has been stated that one of the great drawbacks to industrial development in New Guinea is the smallness of the population and the consequent lack of labour. This is wholly repudiated by those who have journeyed over the land and have had an opportunity of judging for themselves of its resources in respect of population. As a matter of fact, villages, or rather settlements of villages are dotted all over New Guinea, and in the interior especially the population is large. In physique, too, the Papuans are specially well favoured, and they are, moreover, intelligent, and considering the tools they have to work with very skilful craftsmen. They may be placed, in fact, on a level with the highest savage races. They have, of course, lots of things to learn yet before they can even be regarded by white residents as safe neighbours; some of them are still cannibals, but apparently the habit is dying out, and as the necessity for continual tribal warfare ceases to exist with the introduction of British policing methods, man-eating will doubtless become more and more rare.

As to the resources of the country itself there can be no two opinions. Its agricultural possibilities are immense, and its natural productions in their wild state are at the present time very valuable. Cocoa, coffee, tea, tobacco, ginger, gutta percha, and rubber not only grow but thrive, and the few specimens which have been sent to England have been regarded with extreme favour by importers, and there is not the slightest doubt that they would command considerably more than average prices. Add to this large possibilities for the gold prospector and for other mining industries, and one has an almost perfect land for the empire maker to begin work upon, a land which has a future before it, whether it continue with a separate administration or whether it submit to amalgamation with the Commonwealth of Australia. As far as can be judged from the present attitude of the white residents of New Guinea, they are only anxious for a junction with Australia because they imagine that anything would be better than the existing arrangement. The Government Officials in New Guinea now evidently recognise the possibilities of the country for purposes of trade, for there have been many complaints of late that officials have been using their position to push their private interests to the detriment of other traders. Complaints have been made to headquarters about this matter, but up to the present no redress has been obtainable, and apparently the settlers of New Guinea are beginning to fear that it never will be. Another ground for complaint is that Government are spoiling the natives. Time was when it was the sole occupation of a male Papuan to stand on guard against possible outrages and attacks by his neighbours. Whilst the women carried on the agricultural operations, their male lords stood as sentinels over them to protect them from murder and assault. After reading of the customs of the old time Papuan one wonders how ever he remained in existence up to the present day. Now that Government have taken up the reins, and these outrages are suppressed, the male Papuan has nothing at all to do. His living is guaranteed and he simply idles away his time. Under the protection of Government it is said the native is fast becoming a lazy loafer, and at the present time it is alleged that it would be impossible to raise from the villages round Port Moresby a party of carriers sufficient to take an expedition three days into the country. How it is proposed to get over this difficulty is not suggested, but that such a state of affairs exists is abundant proof that the remaining statements about the fertility of the land are not exaggerated.

NAVAL REFORM.

REAR ADMIRAL HENDERSON, the Superintendent of the Devonshire Dockyard, warmly supports the Admiralty in respect of the coming reforms in the Navy. He is of opinion that they have thoroughly taken to heart the lessons of the war in South Africa as they affect the Navy, and he thinks that in the future the service will be very much more efficient on account of the reforms which have been undertaken. One or two statements, also made in the course of an interview recently by Lord Charles Beresford are well worth noting. He states that up to a year ago no definite plan had been formulated as to what the Mediterranean Fleet would do in time of war. There was not even a clear definition as to the meaning of one flag as it might signify one or two things. The statement seems almost incredible, when used in connection with one of the most important branches of the Navy, but there is no reason to doubt it. At the same time it is gratifying to learn that the authorities have increased the coal supply, and that they have also formulated a plan. Lord Charles Beresford regards this as a very great advance. But it is significant testimony of the general assurance and tranquillity which existed in both the Naval and Military services before the South African War and which cost us so much there. One or two other points were touched upon by Lord Charles, which are interesting. In connection with the general scheme of reform it appears that committees have now been formed to deal with the questions of marking reserves, etc., and it is stated, "more weight is attached to the opinion of the younger Admirals." The latter statement is rather amusing for it explains at a glance the attitude and methods of the old naval committees. As long as the innovation results in the infusion of a little more energy into the methods of the Admiralty it will justify its adoption. Lord Charles does not think sufficient attention is paid to gunnery, and he regards this as the chief fault of the navy. Speaking of H. M. S. Canopus, who, it will be remembered, has recently seriously damaged her boilers, he says he is quite certain that money should not be spent upon repairs. He considers that it is altogether unbusinesslike to repair the boilers of a first-class unprotected cruiser if they are in a bad condition, and several other remarks show that he is in favour of nothing but absolute efficiency. We are told, too, that he intends to write his own life, and we may rest assured that if he writes it in his own bold, brusque, and sailor-like style, it will be breezy reading and will be deeply interesting, quite apart from its importance as an addition to one great naval biographies.

MESSAGERIES FARES.

DOWN come the rates home. The P. and O. announced their reductions a week ago. Now we have the Messageries Maritimes. Under the old rates the first class fare to London was Rs. 820 including train-fare and Rs. 770 to Marseilles, and the returns Rs. 1230 and Rs. 1,155 respectively. The new fares are Rs. 780, Rs. 720, Rs. 1,080 and 1,200. Second class fares under the old scale were Rs. 618 including train fares to London and Rs. 578 to Marseilles only, the returns being Rs. 867 and Rs. 942. The new fares for third class accommodation are to be Rs. 570, Rs. 540, Rs. 810 and Rs. 870, very considerable reductions. On the Messageries Line third class accommodation is provided for those on economy bent, and whereas the fares are up to now Rs. 326, Rs. 286 and Rs. 429 and Rs. 509 respectively, from Thursday they will be Rs. 306, Rs. 289, Rs. 489 and Rs. 429. It is noteworthy that the train-fares charged by the Messageries are first class Rs. 50 and second Rs. 40 by all routes.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. China with the outward mails of the 19th instant left Aden at 10 a. m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Saturday next.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Council resulted in the election of Mr. J. M. Dick, of the firm of Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika," gives voice to the true sentiments of the community it represents when, speaking of the Woodburn Memorial, it says that if a statue is to be raised, it ought to be with money from the European community, and adds:—"The Indians may have money to spare for purposes of utility, but not for statues."

THE Military authorities are arranging with the Railways for the employment of men belonging to the 4th Madras Pioneers during 1902-03. The Madras Railway have expressed their willingness to find employment for some of them on the Azikal-Mangalore extension in September, 1903, after the South West Monsoon rains cease.

THE Government of India, says the "Statesman," has now decided the question raised by the Calcutta Import Trade Association as to the Customs duty payable on cotton prints imported in lengths of 2 1-2 yards and upwards. The Committee of the Associated stated that similar goods made in the Indian mills pay an excise duty of 3 1-2 per cent., and contended that it was unfair to levy a duty of 5 per cent. on imported goods, and thus to protect the local article to the extent of 1 1-2 per cent. ad valorem. The Government of India now state, in a Customs circular, that they do not consider that the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act 1896 (II of 1896), are relevant to the point at issue, which is simply whether the goods are "cotton piece goods" or "apparel" within the meaning in which these terms are used in the fourth schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894). "Piece-goods" are lengths of textiles manufactured as material for conversion by subsequent manipulation into articles for wearing apparel, domestic use, etc. The prints, of which a sample was forwarded by the Association, are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at either end. They have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel, and they are therefore, in the opinion of the Government of India, taxable as apparel at 5 per cent. "ad valorem."

BIG GAME IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

RHODESIAN MEMORIES.

THE news of Mr. F. Selous's intention to once more visit the continent that has been the scene of so many of those keen adventures which have made his name as a Nimrod renowned throughout the world will hardly come as a surprise to any who, having drunk of African waters, know the fascinations thereof. We do not, of course, allude says the "Pall Mall" to that section of the community to whom "Africa" spells "profitable investments," but to such as have roamed across the broad veld lands and through the bush—"Eganeni" in the uninhabited country), or, as we might say, "far from the madding crowd;" for to these and these alone it is that constantly will return that pain that is "akin to love"—a "nostalgie" that tugs, as it were, at their very heartstrings, till they feel they must be up and off again, shaking themselves free from the shackles of civilization, confinement, and the conventional environments of a "polite" life generally.

Mr. Selous is, we understand, confining his prospective trip to the eastern portion of the continent, a region where human encroachment has not as yet been sufficiently pronounced to frighten away many specimens of the more highly-prized fauna. In the more southern regions promiscuous shooting and white settlements have ridded the country of many a herd which formerly is known to have had its habitat about the wilds of Matabeleland and Mashonaland. Yet it is on record that a full-sized lioness once ran through the Charter-bar at Fort Salisbury in early days, leaping over the counter, much to the consternation of bar-tender and customers, and making her exit by way of the back-door! In like manner the "oldest inhabitant" of Bulawayo can well remember times (not so many years ago either) when lions were given to "habitual loitering" about the spot where now is situate the Standard Bank.

Times have, however, changed in this respect, both for us and the king of beasts, although for the matter of that it is generally difficult to lay down an opinion as to any one district being a particular and habitual haunt of lions, as they roam freely, and seem less given to keeping within prescribed areas than many other wild animals. Scherms (that is, white-thorn-bush enclosure) are usually an indication that they may be reckoned with. Still, they have a surprising way of absenting themselves from what is supposed to be an "infested district,' and then turning up where least expected, in a casual sort of way. Roughly speaking, however, it is only old loins, or a barren lioness—(N.B., these being driven out of "the family"); or in other cases, the stress of hard times in winter drives these felines into the vicinity of human habitations, unless, of course, in the case of isolated huts such as are not calculated to inspire them with much fear. Some seven or eight years ago big game of all sorts was still very plentiful along the gold belts of the Selukwe and the Sebakwe. While the writer was at the former a Kaffir was taken out of a hut one night by a prowling lion, portions of the body being afterwards found buried-up some two miles distant; for a lion, it, perhaps, may not be generally known, covers up its prey in order to save it from the vultures, or ass-vogels, that seem to trust more to their keen sight rather than to any scent they may have in these matters.

It is also a curious fact that a lion must be desperately hard pushed (or, perhaps, "inexperienced") if he elects on his own initiative to attack an outspan when the team consists of oxen. Horned cattle are his special aversion, and his most hateful enemy is the buffalo. Where horns are concerned he seems, in fact, to be singularly at a disadvantage, his own enormous muscular strength being no match in most cases of attack for such "horrid spiky things." But should your team be one of mules or donkey, "especially donkeys," little peace will you have, and you may as well resign yourself to the certain loss of three or four poor beasts.

On the Old Hunter's Road so called, we believe, after Carl Mauch, who was one of the earliest to "prospect" about Hartley Hill) we, one late afternoon (about 6 P. M.), saw from our outspan, a few hundred yards back on the veld, seven lions: two males, two females, and three cubs. The "grown" members of this family party were travelling along in a business-like manner, looking neither to the right nor to the left—a praiseworthy concentration on their own important affairs we were not ill-pleased at either! They were evidently "scenting," and what they did scent was "moke." Earlier in the afternoon a couple of prospectors with a Kaffir and three donkeys had been at our camp and passed on again, taking the very route the lions were now following, added to which a slight shower had fallen, a fact calculated to sharpen their olfactory sense, especially at an hour when felines are "waking up" to the night's work and feeing particulary spry and fit. We sent a boy by a slight detour as quickly as possible to give warning, but he could no get up with them, and as we were proceeding in contrary directions we never ascertained what "developments" took place; but, needless to say, our own precautions that night were elaborate.

Leopards still abound in almost every district where there is good cover. The rocky hills of the Matoppos offer them good retreat; they are equally numerous, we should say, too, about the Taba Zimbamba and near the Shangani River. In the Seluk, we, too, not more than five years ago they were bold to impudence; but the place of all which seems literally honeycombed with their lairs is poort Sebakwe (a spot visited by few travellers), where the river of that name has forced its way through the rocks, forming a chasm, on either side of which the magnificent cliffs rise sheer to a beight of many hundred feet. The usual specimens we met with measured from 6 ft. 6 in. to 8 ft. 6 in. from tip to tip, and bore beautiful markings.

Although elephants are getiing exceedingly scarce, there are still several herds known to be roaming about Matabele land, notably near the junction of the Que-Que and the Sebakwe rivers, and towards the northern portion of the Sebakwe gold belt. This herd, however, contained but very few "tuskers."

We happened on a remarkably fine and large herd of zebras (Burchell's near the Benbegaan river, and they evidently could not have "winded" us, as their outposts generally give warning. Near here, too, we were enabled to secure a couple of fine elands, large fat bucks, and easily enough run down if on horseback, for they have a curious gait, something like a slow "waddle." A bull eland weighs something like from 1,600 lb. to 1,800 lb., and their flesh is the most delicious eating imaginable, and therefore most welcome to the hunter's billy. Roan antelopes are now very scarce all over South Africa, and may indeed soon be deemed extinct. They are very ferocious if wounded, though not given (we believe) to attack on their own account. Their usual height is 14 1-2 hands; in fact, that of an ordinary pony, but they are more heavily built, and their flesh is highly valued for cutting up into strips of biltong.

The koodoo, probably the most beautiful buck in Africa, and which was frequently hunted in past years about this part of the country is now getting scarce on account of its having like the buffalo, suffered considerably from the ravages of the rinderpest: its size is generally about that of an English ox. The most plentiful among the larger buck or probably the sable antelopes. Near Ironstone Hill, of the road leading to the Fort Ingwenia, a beautiful head came to water twice almost within a stones-throw of our outspan. These like the roans, are dangerous enough when wounded, and have the curious reputation locally of being exceeedingly clever at killing dogs. The commonest kind of bucks are the waterbucks, numerous throughout most regions, and but poor eating.

Foremost among the smaller specimens of these kind of game should be noted the impala, a small, rather red, and very beautiful and graceful animal; these are, however, creatures little seen by the mere trekker, and must be tracked and followed up by the hunter, not the casual man with a gun. For him there is the little duiker, most abundant of small bucks, which, however, are always met in pairs, and never congregate in herds together. No rocky kopje about Matabeleland but harbours the surefooted klipspringer and the fleet tessesshe. Although the gemsbock, common to parts of the colony, rarely leaves the Western district, keeping in the vicinity of the Kalahari desert, among the tall reeds and long, thick river grass the small oribi may be sought for with some success, while in the rivers—nay, in almost every large pool, the dread "croc," or his less deadly near relation the alligator may be suspected even if not always in evidence.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

GERMANY AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The refusal of President Roosevelt to arbitrate has disappointed somewhat Berlin in consequence of the delay attendant on the formalities of the Hague Tribunal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The prospect of an early settlement in Venezuela is heartily welcomed by all parties.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, December 28th, says: The British alliance with Germany still excites American suspicion. Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate is a very popular decision in the United States. Berlin, however, is disappointed, and the "Times" also regrets his decision.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MOROCCO.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

LONDON, DECEMBER 28.

It is officially confirmed that the rebels at Faza, on the 23rd instant, completely routed the Moorish army of ten thousand men, which abandoned guns, rifles, ammunition and tents and fled precipitately to Fez.

LATER.

Spanish accounts state that the Sultan of Morocco's troops lost 2,000 killed and wounded. The Moorish authorities at Tangier are endeavouring to minimise the defeat.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to-day to Pietermaritzburg. An immense enthusiastic crowd assembled yesterday evening at the hotel and called for a speech.

Mr. Chamberlain appeared on the balcony, and in the course of his remarks referred to the keener interest the Mother Country is now manifesting in Colonial affairs. He urged the Colonies to take up the duties of a grand empire, the whole foundation of which was based on mutual help.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

Mr. Chamberlain is at Pietermaritzburg where he is a guest at Government House.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

POLITICAL DEADLOCK.

A Reuter message from Tokio states that there is a political deadlock in Japan, the Opposition refusing to compromise in the matter of the land tax. The diet is dissolved and the elections take place in February.

THE BALKANS.

VISIT OF COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Count Lamsdorff arrived at Sofia and received three Macedonian deputations including the Revolutionary Committee. All petitioned for reforms rendering life for Christians in Macedonia bearable, and the appointment of a Christian Governor to the legislative body Count Lamsdorff counselled patience and calmness. He afterwards proceeded to Vienna.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 29.

The Bishop of St. Albans is dead.

[The Right Rev. John Wogan Festing, D. D, Bishop of St. Albans since 1890, was born in 1837, son of Richard Grendall Festing and Eliza, daughter of Edward Mammat. Educated at Bruton School Somerset; King's Coll. School; Trin. Coll. Camb, Senior Optime; M. A.; Wells Theological Coll; ordained 1860; curate of Christ Church, Westminster 1860-73; Vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, 1873-78 Vicar of Christ Church, Albany Street, 1878-9; Rural Dean of St Pancras, 1887-90; Prebendary of St. Paul's 1888-90.]

Mr. S. W. Higginbottom, M. P. for Liverpool, West Derby, is dead.

[Mr. Samuel Wasse Higginbottom was elected for the West Derby division of Liverpool in 1900. He was born in 1853 and was a colliery proprietor and coal merchant, member of the Liverpool City Council, and lived at Elsinore, Oxton, Cheshire.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DECEMBER, 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. China, with the English Mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a. m. to-day, and the steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at 9 a. m. to-day.

NAVAL EDUCATION.

NEW SCHEME APPROVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

An "Englishman's" cablegram dated London, December 27, says:—Recently formulated scheme of Naval Education has been well received by the critics within and without. They express the opinion that it will, when carried out, afford the solution of the existing difficulties.

THE LONDON AND GLOBE Co.

Much indignation is expressed at the refusal of a public prosecution in the London and Globe affair.

DEATH OF THE CALCUTTA HEALTH OFFICER.

The death occurred yesterday afternoon, of Dr. E. C. Pettifer, District Medical Officer, Calcutta, from a sudden attack of appendicitis.

THE CALCUTTA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the final round of the Golf Championship played on the Tolly Gunge Links on Saturday, Mr. Stuart Smith defeated Mr. Mitchell Innes by seven up and six to play.

OBITUARY

Mr. Joseph Posford, late Indian Civil Service, is dead.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

A GORGEOUS PAGEANT.

THE VICEROY'S STATE ENTRY.

A CHAOS OF COLOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PRESS CAMP, DELHI, DECEMBER 27.

The more one attempts to get a general idea of the Durbar Camp, the more inadequate is the result. The greater the effort to gather the whole life and colour of the great assemblage into one focus, the more evident does it become that only a series of restricted views are possible. To attack the entire scheme in detail is the task not of days but of weeks, and one is perforce driven to descriptive generalities which can give but the sketchiest outline of the real thing. The canvas is too vast to be satisfactorily photographed. The Camps are in themselves more than enough to be absorbed, but to-day we had an example of the baffling nature of the spectacles which are to burst upon us. The Amphitheatre, where the Durbar is to be held, was this morning a chaos of colour impossible to harmonise. It was a rehearsal of the review of the Native Chiefs retinues, and except that the Maharajas, Rajas and Thakore Sahebs were absent, the pageant was glittering enough to satisfy the most oriental taste for barbaric splendour. There were huge elephants, in gorgeously embroidered jhools, hung with bells, their foreheads painted in purple and vermilion arabesques, and their great tusks bound with hoofs of silver. They carried magnificent howdahs, some silver and others gilded with gold. There were camels gay in scarlet draperies; splendid chargers, whose gear was entirely of silver and whose saddle cloths were of the richest kind; there were beautiful State carriages of silver and gold, and palanquins built of the same precious metals. The retainers, themselves, mounted and on foot, were most variously and yet all most picturesquely attired. There were striking uniforms of the brightest reds and yellows, others of quieter blues and greens, and others still that belonged to mediæval epochs. There were cavaliers in chain mail, warriors in more solid iron armour, and still others in glittering helms and breast plates of brass. Besides these, there were sections of mounted men whose accoutrements recalled the war panoply of the Scythian. All without exception carried weapons of antique but picturesque pattern. Warriors on camels carried huge fire pieces with great barrels of brass, while throughout the gorgeous cavalcade arms and the men recalled the glories of a day when the paynim rode to war without fear of long ranga musketry and cannon. The colour of the whole was made more pronounced by gold standards borne amid many of the contingents. The entire column was kaleidoscopic in its changing brilliance and dazzling in its spectacular effect.

While the retainers of the Feudatories were parading their magnificence in the Amphitheatre, another brilliant spectacle was in progress on the military review ground. In preparation for the great review of the Durbar troops by the Viceroy, Lord Kitchener reviewed the entire forces now in camp. They numbered 35,000, organised as an Army Corps comprising a cavalry division, corps troops, two infantry divisions, and the Imperial Service troops contingent. The parade thus included 67 squadrons of cavalry, 35 battalions of infantry, with artillery, engineers and mounted infantry. The spectacle was very fine when the troops marched past, but when the cavalry went by at a trot and the artillery at a gallop, they were covered with an impenetrable veil of dust. The spectacular effect of the final cavalry and artillery gallop, which will conclude the review on the 5th instant, will be spoiled by the same cause.

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, DECEMBER 29.

The scene at the railway station this morning was exceedingly impressive. The Chiefs were received on arrival by the Foreign Secretary and awaited the Viceregal train, which came in punctually.

Their Excellencies were received with the appointed formalities and a few minutes later a special train containing the Duke and Duchess of Connaught steamed in. The principal officials and Chiefs were presented to their Royal Highnesses by the Viceroy.

The escort was inspected, the elephants were mounted, and the procession moved off exactly as arranged. There was no hitch or untoward contretemps of any kind.

The first of the series of gorgeous and historic pageants was witnessed to-day when His Excellency the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived and made their state entry into Delhi.

The scenes along the route of the procession from the early hours of the morning were of the most brilliant kind. The roads and buildings were crammed with thousands of picturesque spectators, the other decorative treatment of the route being entirely unnecessary.

The Chandni Chou: was a wonderful sight in itself, the decorations being outdone by the masses of vivid and animated human colouring which met the eye at every point of view from the Jumma Masjid, where I witnessed the procession.

The earlier scenes were extraordinary in their movement and colour. The great steps of the Masjid and broad roads radiating on all four sides from the mosque were thronged with myriads of natives in festival garb, while the galleries of the Masjid and great stands opposite were crammed with European on-lookers.

Along the roads troops, British and native, moved to their positions. Across the wide maidan the elephants of the Chiefs' retinues were ranged under the red walls of the fort near the Mori Gate, waiting to fall into procession, their gold and silver howdahs and gorgeous jhools glittering in the sunlight.

Wherever one looked there was the same brilliant oriental colouring heightened here and there by patches of green and orange more vivid than the rest. By a little after ten o'clock the whole of the troops lining the route were in their places, and as the patient crowd awaited the coming of the procession, the view from the Masjid was one of never ending attraction.

Some little time before eleven a diversion was created on the north gallery of the Masjid, where I was stationed, when half a dozen English Members of Parliament and other visitors, who had taken up their position in a tower commanding quite the finest view, were unceremoniously bundled out to make room for the Viceroy's guests and the Staff of the Duke.

As the minutes passed the crowds became thicker and thicker, suddenly there was a movement among the people, a puff of smoke over the fort, and distantly afterwards came a string of carriages bringing the Viceregal guests.

Thereafter the guns announcing the Viceroy's arrival began their royal salute. A quarter of an hour later a second salute announced the arrival of the Duke of Connaught, the last gun going just about noon. Directly afterwards a signal gun fired from the Fort indicated that the procession was preparing to leave the station.

Nearly half an hour later the sound of trumpets was heard, and shortly afterwards the head of the procession came into sight along the road under the Fort walls, moving at a walking pace. The mounted troops and artillery had extended along two sides of the Maidan triangle and were passing around the Masjid before there was any sign of the royal elephants in the distance, and by the time the head of the procession had completely circled the Masjid, another royal salute told that the central figures of the pageant were coming into sight through the Lahore Gate, and simultaneously the Viceregal flag was hoisted on the Fort, and then through the greenery of distant trees shone the gold and silver of howdahs, frontlets and jhools moving like walls and towers of precious metal. The nearer they came the greater appeared their splendour until the final view was gained, as this most gorgeous feature of the procession circled the Masjid. It was one of magnificence impossible to excel in modern history. The grandeur of this processional spectacle has never been paralleled, and it is doubtful if the ancient East witnessed a greater a more imperial or more brilliant pageant. The glory of the scene could only have been increased by adding to the extent of the procession, but as it was, the on-looker grew wearied of gazing upon so much that was splendid and brilliant.

Before the royal elephants came into close view, there were details of the procession that claimed attention by their picturesqueness and beauty. The Herald, Major Maxwell, in his splendid tabard and the twelve trumpeters in their gold tunics made a dazzling splash of colour between the bright scarlet of the Dragoon Guards and the Viceroy's BodyGuard. After them, the Imperial Cadet Corps, who rode immediately in front of the first elephants, made a very effective display. Their uniform is one of great beauty, it is white with gold facings, the puggaree and turban being a delicate shade of blue. The Cadets are mounted on handsome black chargers, their saddle cloths being the famous snow-leopard skins. The general effect is very fine all along the route. The admiration of the crowd at the appearance of the Corps was expressed by general applause. The approach of the Viceroy was heralded by cheers which mingled with the Mahomedan calls to worship suddenly sounding from various points of the mosque, and it was a coincidence that the cheers for the representative of the Emperor faded off into cries of Allah! Allah! As the elephants approached along the road leading straight to the great entrance to the Masjid, the glitter of gorgeous trappings, of howdahs, of gold embroidered umbrellas, and the graceful swaying of mahouts switches from side to side made a picture of indescribable beauty. The howdah in which the Viceroy and Lady Curzon rode was of silver and gold, surmounted by a gold umbrella, that of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught appeared to be entirely of gold band, stationed in front of the Masjid. The National Anthem was played as the Viceroy and their Royal Highnesses went by and the cheers of the crowd were enthusiastic. Heading the feudatories was his Highness the Nizam in a howdah covered with yellow, his elephant being enveloped in an ample jhool of the same colour. The Ruling Chiefs numbered fifty-four, and their elephants marched in pairs. The foreheads of the great beasts were painted in vivid colours and most had frontlets of massive silver and some of gold, and the rich cloths which covered their backs and flanks were bejewelled and embroidered with a great wealth of gold and silver. The howdahs of the Burmese Chiefs who brought up the rear of the feudatories were quaint structures covered with curious gold gilt canopies. After the rest of the procession had passed, the elephants of the Chiefs' retinues, which had formed lines along Queen's Road through which all had passed, fell in at the rear. There were 140 of them and their garnishings and ornaments were only slightly less splendid than those of the Ruling Chiefs themselves. The great pageant occupied nearly two hours in passing round the Masjid, and for a long time thereafter the other parts of the route were blocked by its progress. After passing through the Mori Gate, the procession traversed the ridge and on to the Viceroy's Camp, where the arrival of his Excellency was announced by a royal salute. The following was the order of the procession:—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The following was the Order of the Procession:—

The Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Viceroy's Escort.

One Squadron, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.

H. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Three Squadrons, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Orderly Officer, Viceroy's Escort	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Viceroy's Escort

General Officer Commanding, Viceroy's Escort.

Herald and Trumpeters.

The Viceroy's Body Guard.

The Imperial Cadet Corps.

(On Elephants.)

Two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.	Two Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy
The Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught	The Staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught
Private Secretary to the Viceroy	Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department
Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy	Military Secretary to the Viceroy

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and Lady Curzon.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Ruling Chiefs

in the following order:—

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda	H H the Nizam of Hyderabad
H H the Maharaja of Travancore	H H the Maharaja of Mysore

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir.

Central India Chiefs.	Rajputana Chiefs.
H H the Maharaja of Gwalior	H H the Maharaja of Jaipur
H H the Maharaja of Indore	H H the Maharao Raja of Bundi
H H the Maharaja of Rewa	H H the Maharaja of Bikanir
H H the Maharaja of Orchha	H H the Maharao of Kota
H H the Maharaja of Datia	H H the Maharaja of Karauli
H H the Raja of Dhar	H H the Maharawal of Jaisalmer
H H the Raja of Dewas (Senior)	H H the Maharaja of Alwar
H H the Raja of Dewas (Junior)	H H the Nawab of Tonk
H H the Maharaja of Samthar	H H the Maharao of Sirohi
H H the Maharaja of Charkhari	H H the Raj Rana of Jhalawar

Bombay Chiefs.

H. H. the Mahrajah of Chhatarpur.	H H the Maharaja of Kholhapur
H. H. the Rajah of Rajgarh.	H H the Rao of Cutch
H. H. the Rajah of Narsinghgarh.	H H the Mir of Khairpur

Punjab Chiefs.

H H the Maharaja of Patiala	H H the Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla

Bengal Chiefs

H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpur.	H H the Maharaja of Sikkim (represented by his son)
H. H. the Raja of Nabha.	H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar
H. H. the Raja of Jind.	H H the Raja of Hill Tippera

United Provinces Chiefs.

H. H. the Raja of Kapurthala.	H H the Nawab of Rampur
H. H. the Raja of Sirmur	H H the Maharaja of Benares
H H the Nawab of Maler Kotla (represented by his son)	H H the Raja of Tehri

Bombay Chiefs

H H the Raja of Faridkot	H H the Thakur Sahib of Morvi

Assam Chief

H H the Raja of Manipur	The Raja of Bansda
Bombay Chief	
The Thakur Sahib of Limri	The Raja of Bariya

The Nawab of Janjira

Burma Chief

The Sawbwa of Mong Nai	The Sawbwa of Keng Tung

(In Carriages)

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Staff escorted by his Body Guard

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and Staff, escorted by his Body Guard

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Staff, accompanied by his Escort

(In Carriages)

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Staff, accompanied by his Escort

The 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers

(On Horseback.)

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, Escort of one Squadron British Cavalry.

(In Carriages.)

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Staff, accompanied by the Escort.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and Staff, accompanied by his Escort.

The Hon'ble the Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

(In three carriages.)

(On Horseback.)

The Lieutenant-General Commanding, Bengal, and Staff.

His Highness the Khan of Kalat. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Followed by Baluch Chiefs.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province. Followed by Pathan Chiefs.

The Begum of Bhopal was present on the railway platform to-day in a specially constructed curtained stall.

The Viceroy will attend the great open air service on the Polo ground next Sunday, at which the Metropolitan will officiate.

Though the nights are cold in Delhi and warming arrangements are being used in most of the tents of the Coronation Camp, there has been little further trouble with fires, nothing more serious of this kind having happened for some days past than the premature roasting of a number of turkeys and quail that were being fed up in row of thatched sheds for the coming occasion.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS AT POONA.

POONA, DECEMBER 29.

Preparations on a grand scale are now progressing in Poona for the celebration of the auspicious day on the 1st of January. The streets in Cantonment are decorated with flags. A large bamboo structure has been erected for the illumination and the display of fireworks. The public places which are to be illuminated as well as the streets present a most picturesque appearance. Amongst the buildings decorated may be mentioned the Club of Western India, the Gymkhana Club, the Council Hall, the Government House, and the Town Record Office. Bonfires on the neighbouring hills will be lighted, which will be seen from a long distance. The three Municipalities of Poona will give separate entertainments. The following programme has been arranged upto date. In the City at 8 a. m. a Children's Fete in the Reay Market: in the afternoon a dinner and distribution of clothes to the poor; in the evening the illuminations and display of fireworks near Parvati Hill.

In the Cantonment about 8 a. m. food and clothes will be distributed to the poor, and in the afternoon a Children's Fete on the Volunteer parade ground; later on a display of fireworks on the same spot.

The Suburban Municipality also have decided to give a dinner to the poor, of sweets to the pupils of the Municipal schools, and a display of fireworks at Bund Gardens, Fitzgerald Bridge, and the whereabouts of the Garden will be illuminated on a grand scale. Several arches have been erected for the purpose. About 9-30 a.m. a Military tattoo with torchlights will take place at the Gymkhana Club.

CRICKET.

CEYLON vs. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 29.

The above match commenced to-day in perfect weather. Madras won the toss. Strouts and Challenor added 130 for the third wicket. The latter played a magnificent innings. The following are the scores 4 p.m:—

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Barstow, run out	12
Stephenson l b w b Waldock	16
Challenor c Combe b Skrine	216
Strouts c and b Skrine	45
Firth c Combe b Rooke	9
Burd b Macauley	72
King not out	38
Pears not out	9
Extras	28
Total for six wickets	445

THE "Behar News" states that a flower has lately been discovered in the gardens of Rai Baijnath Sing Bahadur of Gaya. It has a curious shape and those who have seen it say they never saw a thing like it before. It has two leaves like the wings of a butterfly, of dark colour with tiny grey spots, but are very much shrivelled in appearance and resemble creasy linen. Between these two wings it has also a head hollow from within grey with dark red small lines, and looks exactly like a serpent's head, attached to this head is a small narrow leaf of the same colour and might well be taken for a serpent's tail. The flower smells like cauliflower.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 29.

The following are the results of yesterday's races:—

MISTLETOE STAKES.—Distance, seven furlongs.

Metalwing (Smith)	1
Cambridge (Kamad)	2
Orino (Murphy)	3

Won by a neck; two lengths separating second and third.—Time 1 min. 31 3-4 secs.

INNOVATION HANDICAP.—Distance, one mile.

Florin (Kamad)	1
Yankee Boy (Ramshaw)	2
Matalgea (Robinson)	3

Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third.—Time 1 min. 46 3-5 secs.

CHOWRINGHEE PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Chillagoe (Ramshaw)	1
Malto (O'Neil)	2
Glen Albyn (Murphy)	3

Won by a neck; a head separating second and third.—Time 16 1-5 secs.

MACPHERSON CUP.—Distance St, Leger course (1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards).

Hoop Iron (Murphy)	1
Allie (O'Neil)	2
Up Guards (Ramshaw)	3

Won by three lengths; four lengths dividing second and third.—Time 3 mins. 14 1-5 secs.

PONY HANDICAP.—Distance six furlongs.

Lady Olive (Kamad)	1
Housemaid (Penton)	2
Reveille (Hoyt)	3

Won by three lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third.—Time 1 min 20 2-5 secs.

HOLLY STAKES.—Distance five furlongs.

Bean Brummel (Ramshaw)	1
Metalwing (O'Neil)	2
Merry Xmas (Smith)	3

Won by two lengths; one length dividing second and third.—Time 1 min. 3 secs.

NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance R. C.

Cretonne (Robinson)	1
Ritual (O'Neil)	2
Sairfeture (Cowell)	3

Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.—Time 3 mins. 1 2-5 secs.

A RAILWAY FIREMAN RUNS AMOK.

POONA, DECEMBER 29.

Foster, a fireman of the G. I. P. Railway, was brought to Poona from Lanowli this afternoon under police escort, for having attempted to cause injury by shooting at persons with a revolver. From the facts it appears that Foster was transferred from Lanowli to Sholapur on the 26th when he applied for a few days' leave. He left Lanowli and while in the train took out his revolver and started firing off. He reached Lanowli the next day and showed the revolver to some of his friends. Later on Foster met Callaghan with whom he and Mrs. Foster had lived during their stay at Lanowli. Callaghan asked him to go to his house to have something to eat. In reaching the place, Foster asked the servant to give him something to eat, and on the man refusing, he drew out the revolver and fired, luckily missing. Foster then emptied the contents of the barrel into the partition of the next room but did not hit anyone. The police were called in who took the man into custody. The rash act of Foster is generally attributed to family differences, Foster's wife having left him as he used to drink heavily. The case will be heard by Mr. Brander, Assistant-Collector, on the 9th January next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI, PRESS CAMP, DECEMBER 29.

The 1st Glosters come on to India from Ceylon about the first week in January.

There are rumours of several impending changes in the constitution of the Staff at Army Headquarters in India. As matters are still in a fluid state it may, perhaps, be inadvisable to indicate how the hard and fast rules hitherto regulating the appointment of British and Staff Corps Officers in the Adjutant General's and Quartermaster-General's Departments are to be revised, but there is one reform which certainly may be discussed. This is the amalgamation of the Intelligence and the Mobilisation Branches of the Q. M. G.'s Office, following the precedent set at Home. There Sir William Nicholson is head of the combined offices and the conduct of affairs in his hands is far more effective than it was under the old system, with its battledore-and-shuttlecock arrangements which caused hopeless confusion and delay in time of war. Responsibility is fixed and the issue of orders is consequently a comparatively simple matter. All the experience gained in India during the last seven years—a period which includes the Chitral campaign, the operations on the North-West Frontier in 1897-98, the despatch of troops to South Africa in 1899, and the China expedition—goes to show that the two branches above mentioned are so depend upon each other that marked simplicity of procedure would be gained if they were amalgamated. Each has done good work in the past and immense improvements have been made in the mobilisation scheme since 1899, but there is still a want of cohesion that may cause trouble in a sudden emergency. For one thing, the Intelligence Branch has always been starved, and the constant changes in regards the officers placed at the head of it do not conduce to efficiency. The A. Q. M. G. for Intelligence naturally considers the post as a stepping stone to something better, he is usually marking time on his way to a District Command, and he will not stay a day longer than he can help in his appointment. If a table were compiled showing the number of officers who have held the post or officiated in it, in the last ten or twelve years, it would be seen how little continuity there has been. Mobilisation, on the other hand, is in charge of a D. A. Q. M. G. only, and the appointment has never been given the status that should attach to it. Now if the work in the two offices were controlled by one man with the rank, say, of Brigadier-General, there would be keen competition to undertake duties so interesting and so important. Opportunity would be afforded for a really able officer to make his mark, and he should be encouraged to stay on for the full term of the appointment. The present arrangement has so many obvious defects that it can scarcely be maintained, and a scheme of reorganisation at Army Headquarters must embrace a change of the kind indicated.

REDUCTION IN TELEGRAPH RATES.

Telegraph Guide page two and sections four and seven read:—From 1st January next the rate per word for telegrams between India or Burma on one side, and Europe (including Algeria, Tunis, Tangiers and Tripoli, but not including Russia and Turkey) on the other, will be reduced to one Rupee and eleven annas per word via Turkey.

For Russia, including Caucasus, the rate will be one Rupee and fifteen annas, via Turkey, and two Rupees one anna, via Turkey and Odessa; for Russia (Asiatic) the rate will be two Rupees and four annas via Turkey for all telegrams from India or Burma.

In sections seven, the rates for telegrams transiting Europe via Turkey, will be reduced by one Rupee per word in each case.

In sections eight, nine, ten, and ten A, the rates for telegrams via Turkey from India or Burma are three annas less than via Teheran or Suez.

These will appear in the Telegraph Guide for January.

MR. THOMAS BROCK is proceeding steadily with the work of the statue for the Queen Victoria Memorial. The preparations for the commencement of the actual erection, however, are dependent upon the progress which Mr. Aston Webb is making with the architectural work. It will certainly not be possible to begin constructive operations this year, though all preparations are proceeding with normal rapidity. The subscriptions, it may be noted, have now reached the considerable sum of £230,000.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

FIRST LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

THE OXFORD TRIAL EIGHTS.

CRICKET LEGISLATION.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

A curious test to ascertain the progress of Association League football has been made. Up to the end of November, we are told, the aggregate of attendances at League matches in England (including the Southern League) was two and a half millions. The total shows an advance of 14,000 on the results obtained by similar methods of calculation twelve months ago. If these figures are worth anything at all they incline one to the belief that the football fever has not been very pronounced this season. The increase probably could be fully accounted for by a reckoning of the difference in the support given to Manchester United as compared with that given to this now very popular club's predecessor. The season has been very open and in all ways favourable to the comfort of footballers whose chief enthusiasm is to watch others play the game, and this was not quite the case during the three months that ended in November last year. West Bromwich Albion continue to be on the crest of the wave, and although they had a win on Saturday that had a distinct element of luck in it they amply proved their superiority over Stoke. The luck was in the getting of the second goal. The Stoke goal-keeper in stopping a shot caught the ball and droped it. A rival's toe instantly kicked it into the net. Roose is to be commiserated on the mishap, but it was a slip which is occasionally made by the best of goal-keepers, to whose number Roose really belongs. It is his sureness that has helped Stoke to make such excellent progress against all manner of untoward circumstances, and some of his goalkeeping proficiency is no doubt attributable to that constant care which every good all-round athlete takes of himself. Roose, one is reminded—perhaps inconsiderately, having regard to the weather,—is a strong swimmer. So is Raphael, the Oxford three-quarter, and so, of course, in varying degrees are the majority of good footballers. West Bromwich won their Stoke match by this goal which was so luckily obtained, and they still stand well ahead of all other clubs in the League table. But there appears to be little confidence in their ability to retain this advantage principally because of the fear that the team will go to pieces before the long struggle is near its end. The Albion have laid the foundation of a successful season by that quality of each strengthening each and all encouraging all which has given the team so honourable a position in the fight for the English Cup, and although this ought to be a reason for making optimistic, deductions few people are prepared to contemplate the possibility of a team coming straight from the Second Division of the League to hold for a prolonged period a pre-eminent position in the First Division.

There was only one notable happening in the League matches on Saturday—the tremendously decisive rout of Grimsby at Liverpool. This, following on the smash-up which Wolverhampton Wanderers gave them, seems to stamp the east coast team as one that belongs to a class other than that in which it now finds itself. Grimsby have done a little better than Bolton Wanderers, for they have beaten the team against which Bolton failed on Saturday, but that they will go down with the Bolton team at the end of this season appears to be almost inevitable, early as it yet is to contemplate the conclusion of the season's competition. In a table showing how each League team has done this year as against last year one finds that Bolton Wanderers and Grimsby are practically side by side, both a dozen points worse off than they were twelve months ago. Blackburn Rovers, in comparison, have done not nearly so badly. This same table shows that Notts County, who drew with Sunderland on Saturday is the most "improved" team of the season, with Stocke and Sheffield United next in order. The useful Bloomer added to his laurels by scoring the goal which won Derby County's match with Sheffield United. Up till Saturday the Steffield inside left had scored in every League match in which he had taken part. The brilliance of those two brilliant Everton forwards Sharp and Settle was quite eclipsed by the victory of the Sheffield Wednesday side, although the two men in combination did score one goal. Wolverhampton Wanderers helped to emphasise the surprising weakness of this season's Aston Villa team. At Middlesbrough Bury played a very hard game to a one goal-each draw.

The trial eights race of the O. U. B. C. at Moulsford on Saturday was—as a contest—particularly close and interesting. The boats were practically neck and neck for the first eight minutes of the race, neither at any time having much more than a seven-foot lead. Rounding the final (compensation) corner the eventual winners geometrically stole about half a length lead, and held it for half of the last reach; then the losers came with a rush, and hunted them home, losing by some 8ft. in 11 min. 9 sec. As a piece of sport the race alone was worth the journey in any weather. As a piece of rowing, the style all round was above the average; the weights were not so, new heavy-weights being somewhat scarce. There were three Old Blues performing to wit, the Milburn brothers of Lincoln, and Drinkwater of Wadham. The latter stroked the losers, and did himself much credit by his final rush with a tired and outpaced crew. Among the recruits Field of Exeter, a tall heavy-weight, was much the best. He has considerably improved since last year, and if he continues to take pains ought to be good enough for No. 6 next term. There are five old oars in residence; two of these, Adams, No. 7 last year, and the President Long, stood out of the race. There will be only three places to fill (if all these old Blues are utilized); Kelly of Balliol, the late Diamonds winner, also stood out of the race, and so did Swazzy, the spare man of last year. Of the new men who rowed on Saturday, Monier-Williams, the winning stroke, is likely to gain the stroke seat next term. Kelly, after him, has about the best bid for the third vacancy, and after him Willis of Magdalen, who was bow of Leander last Henley. If Drinkwater should be needed at 7 in default of a heavier man for that seat, there may be some competition for bow by Graham, of Balliol, who was in last year's trials, and is light in weight, but good in style and work. The losing No. 7 (Evans, of University College), a freshman, may make a suitable oar when better grown a year hence; at present he is but half furnished, besides having been fever-stricken last summer. Fleming, of Magdalen, the losing No. 5, ought to be better than he is: he lacks control of blade and watermanship. In some years of dearth he would have been reckoned on for the spring, but this season he is outbidden. The winning coxswain, Eyre, under 7st., ought to be safe of gaining that seat, if only for his weight. He was somewhat wild in the race, and imperilled a foul more than once, but he has months left to study the science before Putney is reached.

The world has learned a good deal about golf since the days when the celebrated Oxford professor produced his famous definition of the game on "putting little balls into little holes with instruments very ill adapted for the purpose." We have teachers enough now in the daily press, to say nothing of a respectable library of manuals, and even the non-golfing man in the street has picked up something of the main features of the game. But there are a few delusions under which he still labours, in common with many of his golfing brethren, and with several of the writers who so assiduously instruct him week by week. One of these concerns the rubber-filled ball. One has seen over and over again statements something to this effect in the papers: "Why all this fuss about the Haskell ball? If it is better than the old gutta it is bound to come in, and nothing can stop it; if it is not so good, it will drop out of the running soon enough." And the argument generally concludes by remarking that the rubber ball has by now conclusively proved its superiority, and therefore has obviously come to stay. The reasoning sounds plausible enough, but the logician places his finger upon that word "better," and decides upon examination that the gentlemen who write after this fashion have missed the point. The question, in short, is not whether the new ball is intrinsically a better one than the old, but whether its use is likely to make a better game of golf. About this also there may be divers opinions. What is rather annoying is to see a writer descend into the

greens, announce that for his part he has found the Haskell excellent for driving, approaching, and putting, and triumphant conclude that this settles the matter. In the minds of many who should know better a certain confusion appears to exist on the point of bogey and par scores. "Bogey," as we all know, is an invention of the Saxon: he appeared first of all upon the southern greens, and fought his way northward amid considerable opposition. When at length, after having proved his utility to the general satisfaction, he reached the Border, it was to find "Par" waiting to contest his supremacy. the Scot invented the term in order to cope with the insolent Southron who came north and asked casually, "By the way, what is the bogey of your course?" Then he could retort severely that the gentleman in question was unknown at St. Andrews but that a par round was so-and-so, as the case might be. But the two are not calculated in the same fashion: a par score is lower than a bogey, and this is another ingenious device of the canny Scotsman, who would thus delude his adversary into thinking that his course was easier than it looked. To descend to details, a bogey score is supposed to be equal to a scratch player's round: that is to say that there is some slight margin for error. A par score is compiled, with mathematical precision, by counting the least number of strokes in which it is practicable to reach the green, and allowing two more for putting. Consequently there may be a difference of as much as ten strokes between the two—a fact which it is just as well for the inexperienced inquirer to bear in mind.

It is no news to any lover of cricket that there has been a feeling in the air during the last few years that the balance between the attack and the defence has not been properly kept, and that the bowler has generally been in the wrong scale. The remedies suggested have been numerous, and may be divided into two classes—that which is quite revolutionary, and that which operates by means of a succession of pin-pricks. We should be sorry to see any revolutionary legislation carried, and should prefer the "pin-prick" reform, in which point the authorities of the game seem to agree for by lengthening the bowling crease they have given the bowler a larger area of action; and by experimenting with the law of l.b.w. they have at least done something to diminish leg-play. Unfortunately, neither experiment has produced a good result. The extension of the bowling-crease has not done more than augment the bowler's mental comfort; so one is assured by amateurs and professionals. They bowled with a general sense of ease and scope, but do not consider that their wicket-average was improved, though no definite opinion could be expressed, as a moment's reflection will show. Nor was the season of 1902 favourable to a decision as to the M.C.C. order, or appeal, in connection with the preparation of the pich, though the appeal, or order is, in my opinion, likely to bear good fruit; yet the weather question is really the crux. Could we order the weather we could readily adjust the wicket. The new proposal, emanating from so efficient and practical a body as the county captains, batsmen rather than bowlers, deserves consideration. They would like to see the width of the wicket increased from eight inches to nine inches, the extra width to be secured by having the stumps made thicker. This is a pin-prick which may "bat-pin" an occasional batsman, but which seems less efficient than the increase of the height of the stumps; for one seems to have noticed that on good, fast wickets—it is for good, fast wickets alone that new legislation is required—more balls miss the wicket by going over them than by passing them, but in this point one must bow to the practical player and support his opinion, not forgetting that a higher wicket might endanger the comfort of the wicket-keeper.

One suggests in no carping spirit, that the width of the bat might have been diminished by at least a quarter of an inch at the same time, with advantage to the bowler, and with no real loss to the manufacturer of bats, for we must not forget the financial interests of the trade. As we are proposing to meddle with the wickets, one would like to raise another point—the "flash-point," so to speak, of the bails. We have seen Sacklock, not a slow bowler, hit the off stump twice in the same match, and not dislodge the bail. Now, is it impossible to get a sort of hairtrigger arrangement, which will compel the bail to fall if a stump be grazed ever so lightly? A shallow groove and a pith bail would be very inconvenient in windy weather, but thicker, and consequently heavier, stumps would take less "jar" from the ball and would consequently tend to retain the bail when they are struck but slightly. Undoubtedly the widening of the wicket will put the batsman at a greater, a slightly greater, disadvantage from his own point of view as regards the bowler, but in these days of risk-nothing batting it will not amount to much. Still every pin-prick helps to crain the life-blood. One would like to heap another straw on the batsman's back, and forbid him to hit the ball twice under any conditions, but the suggestion has been considered in high latitudes, and rejected. Reverting, however, to the proposed increase in the width of the wicket, we must remember that not only is the chance of bowling the batsman increased but also the opportunity of getting him leg-before. The only danger that one can see in the amendment is the danger of the increase of "pottering," your careful player will be more careful with an extra inch to defend, but he may be seduced more readily into l. b. w.—"quod felix faustumque sit!" To limit the number of test matches to three, and to assign to them, by way of compensation, no less than a week apiece, seems a good emendation, though involving a possible eighteen days of cricket, instead of fifteen. These additional days will not seriously affect county cricket, specially as the notice is so long as to admit of adequate and timely arrangement, while should they conduce, as they must conduce, to the finishing of matches, a distinct point will be scored. There is no argument that can be produced against the new system other than the plea that the "gate" may suffer, and that the area covered by the games will be smaller. To "Lords" and the "Oval" matches must be assigned; only one is left for the counties and practically, for the northern supporters and enthusiasts, while 6 days of cricket, if six days are ever required, may influence the attendance. However, in a matter of this sort we may say, vulgarly, "Gate-money be blowed, if only the matches are played out!"

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR.

The People's Fair has proved even more successful than was anticipated, and the manifest enjoyment of the crowds of visitors who have attended daily since its opening must have well repaid all the labour that has been expended upon its promotion. Day by day the attraction of the fair ground seems to increase. At night it is a veritable fairy land, the myriads of coloured lamps used in the illuminations giving an effect that is really beautiful. It is doubtful indeed whether on any previous occasion of the kind in Bombay illuminations have been prettier or more extensive. One feature to be noticed is the introduction of a large number of patent buttles, which we believe are the invention of a local gentleman. They are far more elegant in design, and shed a better light than the old box type of lamps, besides being less prone to be extinguished by the wind. The tobaggan, which will be a real novelty when completed and will no doubt add greatly to the enjoyment of holiday-makers in this city, is being vigorously proceeded with, and it is hoped that it will be ready this evening. The beautiful fountain, situated in the centre of the fair, is another object of admiration.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The hired transport Palitana, (belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company), under the command of Captain LeMarchant, sailed yesterday for Berbera, taking on board British officers, 75 non-commissioned officers and men, of the 7th Bombay Pioneers and 210 mules. The above were brought to Bombay in one special troop train from Kirkee, arriving at the jetty shed at 6 a. m. They were immediately detrained and the animals were transhipped and the men were medically examined prior to their going on board by the Health Officer of the Port. The Palitana left the dock and anchored in the stream and at about 2 p. m., she weighed anchor and resumed her route to Berbera. The following are the names of the officers:—Major D. B. Thomson and Major Elphinstone.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN CEYLON.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.

THE OBSTACLES TO BE OVERCOME.

THE question of cotton cultivation in Ceylon has for some years been consigned to comparative oblivion; but recently in view of the desire of Lancashire manufacturers to obtain cotton from British colonies instead of America, we have been ventilating the subject and in response to a request for further information we naturally turned for it to Sir William Mitchell, the pioneer in the attempt to introduce cotton cultivation into Ceylon. To a representative of this journal he spoke as follows:—"Experiments in the growth of cotton were made by Sir John Grinlinton and myself about ten years ago in the Matale district to the north of Ratotta and the experiments conducted on a fairly large scale were eminently successful as far as the growth of the cotton was concerned. The cultivation was under the charge of the late Mr. Bourton than whom no more capable man could have been found. The supply of labour was a serious difficulty but this could be overcome in time. One of the greatest drawbacks, however was the absence of ginning machinery on the spot where the cotton was grown because with an article giving about 75 per cent of seed as compared with 25 per cent of the clean lint the cost of the conveyance of the unginned cotton to the sea-board would be obviously very costly."

MACHINERY TOO EXPENSIVE.

In explanation of this statement Sir William described the ginning machine. The native ginning machine is extremely simple. It consists of two wooden rollers which are turned by hand in different directions. The unginned cotton is placed between the rollers and by pressure the seed falls to the ground, leaving the clean lint. In the modern ginning machine a kind of comb is fixed between the rollers; and this combs the fabric clear. This machine has to be worked by power—steam or water—and is very expensive; so expensive in fact that the pioneers of cotton cultivation in Ceylon did not feel justified in introducing the machines to any extent. One large one was imported and one or two small ones; but nothing further was done. At the present moment one of the imported ginning machines may be seen in the Spinning and Weaving Mills. Sir William sees no reason why the most improved ginning machines should not be successfully introduced, if the conditions of cheap labour and cheap transport, as already mentioned, obtained.

"About the same time," he continued, "partly with the assistance of Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore), who favoured the efforts being made and was well disposed towards the introduction of the cultivation of cotton, we imported a large quantity of cotton seed from America, Egypt and Fiji. This included a number of different kinds, such as "New Orleans," and "Sea Island" from the United States, brown and white descriptions from Egypt, and the "kidney" description from Fiji. The Peruvian sort may be found at present growing in the country here and there, in native gardens. This sort is a very excellent staple and is not a perennial. It has not, however, been grown on any important scale hitherto. With the assistance of the Government Agents considerable quantities of these cotton seeds were distributed to natives through the headmen, as well as to Europeans; and a considerable measure of success attended the experiments so tried."

A GOOD LOCAL MARKET.

"The local market for the cotton would have been a good one had it been possible to gin the cotton and place it in Colombo at prices equal to those at which the Spinning and Weaving Company could import cotton; but as the cost of production and transport to Colombo came to more than this and as it did not apparently pay under the existing conditions, the cultivation was not followed up. All this, however, served to prove that cotton will grow freely in Ceylon, in fact luxuriously, and it might be added, successfully, provided that labour and ginning appliances could be supplied where the cotton is grown; and also if cheap transport could be provided from the place of growth to Colombo."

Sir William Mitchell, in reply to a question, said the cultivation had been tried in Dumbara and in the Jaffna District, Manaar, Batticaloa and Hambantota. "The Southern part of the island," he observed, "I should say is too wet for it. But the northern part, which is of course being opened up, would be, to a very important extent, largely suitable for the growth of cottor."

As to whether the cotton grown in Ceylon would at all effect the American output, Sir William said "not alone, but along with what could be grown in other colonies, it would it might be hoped, compete with the production in America."

"Is the cotton grown here equal in quality to that grown elsewhere?"—"I am not prepared to say that. The feeling is that everything out here deteriorates, and it might be necessary to get fresh seed from time to time. We have not had enough experience to say if that would be so or not."

GOVERNMENT SHOULD CO-OPERATE.

"The opening up of the northern part of the island will supply us with means of cheap transport. The other important condition, cheap labour, depends upon the action of the Government in introducing and settling down labour in the country."

"And then cotton-growing would prove a commercial success in Ceylon?"—"I think so. There is no reason why it should not be."

"Were you able to see if the natives persisted in the cultivation of the seed you supplied to them?"—"We could no very well do that, when we found that it did not pay. They would not have got as much as would have paid them for transport."

"And so the cultivation lapsed?"—"Yes,—after two years, much to our regret. It is a thing I have taken a great deal of interest in and spent a great deal of money upon, but I have looked forward and still look forward to the time when the northern part of the island will be opened up, and I fully expect it will become a place for the growth of cotton as well as other products."—"Times of Ceylon."

WARFARE ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

A CORRESPONDENT, says the "Pioneer," recently made a valuable suggestion regarding the methods of attacking the forts and walled-enclosures which are so common in the tribal country beyond the North-West Frontier. It was that light bullet-proof shields should be provided, under cover of which Sappers could advance with safety, deliberately mine the base of a tower or wall, set the explosive in its place and retire after lighting the fuse. The work that has now to be done when tribesmen obstinately hold out is of the most dangerous kind, it often involves the sacrifice of valuable lives. In all probability, if it were once known across the border that the mantlets just described had been introduced, as part of the service equipment, punitive columns would never have to face serious opposition. The tribal tower would no longer seem an impregnable position and any party surprised and shut up in one would hasten to surrender in preference to being blown up. Mining parties would be able to act in the most business-like manner, for no sortie could be attempted against them, as their escorts would be on the watch for any counter-attack, and the opening of any door or wicket would be the signal for a rush with the bayonet. Fire from loopholes or machicoulis galleries would be ineffective against the shield of Of course with howitzers or heavy guns there might not be the necessity for mining at all; but to show how much battering is required with mountain guns we may state that in Gumatti nearly one hundred shells and to be fired before a hole nine feet in circumference was made in the bastion. The men of the Gujrat Mountain Battery pounded away, and they had the reward in the long run for their exposure at close quarters while serving the guns; but meanwhile an officer and four sappers had twice run the gaunlet of the defenders' fire in attempts to blow in the wall. The whole affairs would have been a simple one indeed if the troops had had a few bullet-proofshields with them.

One of the witnesses in a Divorce case caused some amusement by the observation that he had been formerly employed by Mr. Justice Hawkins and so was familiar with names in sporting circles. The remark reminds one how many of our judges have won distinction of some kind or other in this direction. The Lord Chief Justice is known to all, of course, how he was a mighty runner in his day; Lord Macnaghten and Lord Lindley were both old rowing "Blues"; Mr. Justice Channell, famous also with the oar, took the Colquhoun Sculls among other prizes; while Mr. Justice Barnes, as befits a judge in the Admiralty Division, is never happier than on the sea. Then you have in Mr. Justice Wills a famous climber and an ex-President of the Alpine Club; Mr. Justice Kekewich devoted to salmon-fishing; Mr. Justice Grantham is a bold cross-country rider, as the Bar Steeplechase records could attest. Accomplished equestrians, too are Mr. Justice Wright and Mr. Justice Darling, the latter being a member of the Beaufort Hunt. Mr. Justice Bucknill is another intrepid horseman (he was thrown in the field only a few days ago), Mr. Justice Byrne goes in for golf and cycling, Mr. Justice Ridley finds delight in shooting, while Sir Francis Jeune is an enthusiastic motorist. And this little list could doubtless be readily extended.

A CAIRO CIGARETTE FACTORY.

MESSRS. VAFIADIS' LATEST DEVELOPMENT.

THE last few years have been very prosperous ones for the Egyptian cigarette trade. The ever increasing demand for the fragrant cigarettes, which have attained almost as prominent a place in Egypt's reputation as her Sphinx and her pyramids, has been accompanied, of course, by a corresponding expansion in the business of the firms engaged in their manufacture. One of the most enterprising of these firms is that of Theodore Vafiadis and Company, of Cairo, a firm well-known in India, where they have had branch establishments for the past quarter of a century. Their old premises at Cairo being unadapted for the extension necessitated by their continually developing business, they have recently erected a new factory in the Ismailia quarter.

The building, which is a handsome structure, is situated on the left side of soliman Pasha-street, on the way to Kasr-el-Nil bridge, and covers an area of nearly 2,000 metres.

At the invitation of the firm, our Cairo correspondent, writes the "Egyptian Gazette," visited the new factory a few days ago and was conducted throughout the whole building (occupying nearly 2,000 square metres) where he was offered the most interesting sight of the whole process of the manufacture of the famous Egyptian cigarette from the bale of raw tobacco to the packing rooms, and we were surprised to see how accurately and silently one hand worked with the other in process, from opening the bales to assorting the leaves, blending, cutting, rolling the tobacco into the cigarettes and, finally, the packing. The sight of the large hall beautifully lighted and aired where hundreds of hands are busily engaged in turning out these cigarettes with a quite marvellous dexterity, confirms you in the impression that the industry is of great importance to Egypt from an economical point of view, thousands of families deriving their means of subsistence from it. We afterwards proceeded to the drying-rooms, occupying the whole of the second floor, where cigarettes are left for some time to be dried. This work is done by our unrivalled Egyptian sun, which, with its more than tender rays gives its supreme sanction to this product that makes the glory of modern Egypt. Coming to the packing-rooms, one is quite amazed to see every imaginable kind of cigarette, plain, gold-tipped, cork-tipped, and maze-tipped, in all sizes, from the monster cigarette (almost of the dimensions of a cigar) to the Lilliputian model which adorn the rosy lips of the fair ones of the two hemispheres. All is made here to suit the particular taste of the different nations, civilised or otherwise, all having the same liking for the Egyptian cigarette. We can but admire the perseverance and the intelligent way in which Messrs. Vafiadis have conducted their business to obtain such a popularity for their brands, and this is the more difficulty as neither home nor foreign competition is acking. Of course, to obtain such a result great efforts were needed, and we can account for their large sales when we see their list of depots and agents. In London their depot at 19, Basinghall-street, supplies the United Kingdom, and at Calcutta, 4, Dalhousie-square; Bombay, Esplande-road; Rangoon, 72 Merchan-street. Their branches, conducted by competent managers, are busily engaged in executing the orders coming in from the most distant parts of the Indian Empire, in Australia, Canada, the United States, South East and West Africa, China, Japan, and even Corea, a selected number of firms are representing the interests of this factory, and as for the Continent of Europe their stores are Hamburg, Berlin, Stuttgart, Brussels, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Geneva, and Italy, but not least, a whole regiment of agents in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, are supplying smokers of Vafiadis' cigarettes with this brand, of which millions are distributed over the whole world. Really no smoker need have any apprehension, for on whatever shore he may land Vafiadis cigarettes are ready to comfort him. When we left Messrs. Vafiadis' establishment, where we admired the electric light installation, consisting of an oil motor, dynamo, and accumulator, also the refreshment-room, where the 400 hands employed can find a short rest, and the sanitary installation, we congratulated Messrs. Vafiadis on the thoroughly business principles on which they conduct their concern, and wished them continued prosperity in their new premises.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION FOR MADRAS.

ON the 13th instant we published the Note by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C. I. E., on "A Railway Policy for Southern India" and the letter from the Government of India to the Madras Government giving the terms of reference with regard to the Commission which is to sit in Madras at the end of next month. To-day, we have received the Order of the Madras Government, dated the 22nd instant, recording these papers, as well as a Note by Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Madras Government. This Note we publish on another page, and in view of the very great importance of the subject, we commend its perusal to those who will be affected by the construction of the proposed new broad gauge line to connect the Madras Railway with the Island of Ramesvaram by the metre-gauge connection between Mysore and the South Indian Railway, by the suggested conversion to meter gauge of all lines west of Podanur and Erode and by the proposed construction of branch lines in the Districts of Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and South Arcot. A copy of the Government Order is to be furnished to all "who are likely to visit to offer evidence" before the Commission, and we hope that the whole subject will receive the attentive consideration which its importance demands. A correspondent writes to us to-day giving his views upon certain minor proposal which will engage the attention of the Commission. This is the first letter which we have received in this connection, but we hope that we are not to infer from this solitary expression of public opinion that the public is apathetic in regard to the issues involved, for, as we say, they are of immense importance, and merit the closest scrutiny and investigation, with a view to the collection of facts and figures upon which the Commission can rely in arriving at their decision. However, this one letter may be the harbinger of others, or, possibly, and we sincerely hope this is the case, the public bodies, merchants, officials and Administrations are now busily engaged in preparing statements of their case to be placed before the Commission.

Mr. Shadbolt briefly states what will probably be the points that will engage the attention of the Commission, and with regard to which they will desire information, viz., the military and the commercial value of the proposed new line to afford through broad gauge communication; existing communications and how they can be realigned to the best advantage, and the administration of the new line and vested interest. With regard to the military value of the line, he points out that a strategic line should be as short and direct as possible, connecting the Cantonments of India with the South, or with Ceylon, so as to allow of the prompt transport of troops. But a strategic line is not always the best from a commercial point of view, for financial success demands that a line shall pass through a populous and busy country or connect large towns and trading centres so as to secure through traffic. As regards existing communications, Mr. Shadbolt suggests that it would possibly be of advantage to align the new broad gauge railway so as to allow it to take the position of a principal main line for through traffic, the metre gauge lines being devoted more especially to local traffic. Lastly, Mr. Shadbolt states that before the new line is completed the contracts with the Madras and South Indian Railways will have terminated, and it will be easy, starting with a clean slate, to make an entire re-arrangement of administrations and spheres of influence that need not of necessity have any reference to the present limits and boundaries." In fact, he goes on to say, "it might even be conceived that the whole of the railways south of Madras could be worked to the best advantage of the country by a single administration." These are only some of the complex problems which will present themselves for solution, and the Commission fill be immensely assisted in their onerous duties if they are placed in early possession of the views of all parties."—"Madras Mail."

SCARBOROUGH'S hopes of its latest improvement scheme are now within measurable distance of realization; yet, despite the satisfactory progress made, at least fourteen months will have to elapse before the magnificent marine drive is completed. Out of the total length of 4,200 ft. of sea wall 3,700 ft. are now built. The first block of the great work was laid in 1897, so that the work has been of a slow and tedious character. A great deal of the foundations have had to be put several feet below the level of low water, so that both tide and weather have been important factors in determining the rate of progress.

AT Devonport Dockyard instructions have been received for vessels of the First-Class Reserve to be kept coaled and ready to go to sea at twenty-four hours' notice. This order marks the operation of the new scheme which plans to render the Navy more ready for immediate service whenever occasion requires. Hitherto forty-eight hours has been the nominal time allowance for completing vessels in reserve for sea, but the periodt has been quite nominal, and no one has believed that many ships could be prepared in that short period. Now an improvement in organisation is to be attempted.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 29.

Monday:—Light showers have continued in Burma but pressure has risen slightly and conditions are more settled to-day in that area. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in the north-west of India, and briskly to rapidly in Kashmir. Feeble disturbance has apparently entered north-west India from the west, but it is of very little importance. It has given light snow in Kashmir but no precipitation elsewhere. The mean temperature during the past 24 hours was below normal over nearly the whole country, the defect being most strongly marked in the Central Provinces, Central India and the Deccan, where it was shown in both maximum and minimum temperatures.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Ajmere.—Mornings cold and dewy Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants expect only slight damage owing to recent rains.

Dhulia.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhvan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing in flower, flowering advanced and continue to show more improvement.

Dholera.—Seasonable. Cool. Cotton plants in flower. Wheat flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general and arrivals expected early. Crop prospects generally good.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Harvests partially damaged.

Bellary.—Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 5 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country but is still above normal everywhere. The fall was brisk in Rajputana, Lower Sind, and Punjab and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch and Aurangabad. Gradients are steep on the west of the Peninsula and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are cyclonic in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum temperatures are below normal over nearly the whole country. The maximum varied from 91° at Cochin to 68° at Delhi and the minimum from 39° at Jacobabad to 73° at Colombo.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Rajputana and at Karachi, Lahore, Surat, Malegaon and Madras. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—There has been no rain at any station.

Weather.—The cyclonic winds in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast indicate that the weather to the S. E. winds of Negapatam in the Bay is squally and unsettled. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour and the sea was rising at Colombo.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	4	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panas wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	4	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	2	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	11	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Nonresident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	26	22	97
Total plague deaths to date	121,928	101,364	
Same date last year	28	26	129

JUDGE SLOWLY.

It is not always an easy matter to judge correctly of the quality of things. Less than one in a thousand of us is capable of accurately estimating the worth of a picture; not more than one in a hundred the quality of a horse. In general, judgments rapidly made are of small value. "Did you ever notice," recently inquired a visitor to an English University town of his companion, as they sat together on a verandah, "that queer-looking old fellow with the idiotic face, turned-up coat collar, and boots seven sizes too large, who passes here every morning at eleven?" "Many a time" replied the other, "He is Professor of Comparative Grammar to the University of——, and speaks fourteen modern languages to say nothing of his mastery of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew." The incident will serve to show the futility of superficial judgment. Many judgements which pass unchallenged are none the less deplorably wrong, more especially in matters which require a practical test. Who can say positively whether a certain medicine has the power to cure some particular malady or not without giving it a trial?

When the friend of Mr. Michael Fitzpatrick of 66, Forbes Street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, N.S.W., advised him to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup for the cure of indigestion, he backed his advice with some excellent reasons—excellent because his judgment of that remedy was based upon actual experience of its merit. Says Mr. Fitzpatrick in a letter written on the 20th June, 1902;—"For many years I suffered terribly from indigestion and biliousness, and spent pounds and pounds on doctors' medicines and so-called cures; but without avail. In those days I had no appetite, and the little food I ate turned sour on my stomach, causing severe attacks of heartburn. I was also troubled with pains in the chest, violent headaches, and habitual constipation. In fact, at one time or other I suffered from most of the symptoms which characterise a sluggish liver and impaired digestion. My worst affliction, however, was a total inability to obtain sufficient sleep. I would go to bed feeling worn-out and sleepy, but as soon as my head touched the pillow my brain would become unnaturally active, and I would think of every kind of subject, and roll and toss about between the sheets, listening to the Fish Market Clock as it chimed hour after hour until all my nerves were in a quiver. Then I would rise and walk the floor, backwards and forwards, the greater portion of the night. For years I had been in this wretched state when one day a friend fortunately called to see me. I was trying the hot water cure at the time, and was just in the act of drinking a cupful of steaming liquid. He asked me what I was taking it for. I described my troubles to him, and in reply to a further question informed him that I had not, so far, gained any relief from the hot-water treatment. He advised me to abandon it and try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup instead. He gave me such excellent reasons for doing so that I accepted his advice—advice which, I am thankful to say, has had the very best results. After taking only one small bottle I felt very much better. As I continued to take the Syrup, so did I continue to improve in health, and in less than two months my cure was accomplished. That was three years ago, and I have remained in good health ever since, which proves conclusively that it is not mere passing relief that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup affords to sufferers from indigestion, but permanent cure. Now I am careful never to be without a bottle of the Syrup on hand, as I take a dose occasionally to counteract the ill effects of my sedentary occupation—for I am a bootmaker by trade—and for this purpose I find it acts like a charm."

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY,

3RD JANUARY, 1903.

Entry closed at 6 p. m., on Monday, 29th December, 1902.

The Trial Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr R G Baldock's br aus m La Regina aged by Dunkeld—Rosebird
Mr A W P's bl aus m Cinder 14 1 1-2 5 years
Mr Preston's b m Lady Smith 11 11 12-4 6 years
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Repetition 5 years
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 6 years

The Mixed Stakes—Distance 1 mile

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 3 years
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h White Fox 13 3 1-2
Mr N Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 5 years

RACE DECLARED VOID.

The New Year Plate—Distance 1-2 mile

Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam 13 2 1-2
Mr A R Obayed's b a h King Edward 13 3 1-2
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Sincere 13 3 1-2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Oryan 13 2 1-2
Mr Cowasjee Curjorjee's b a h Original 13 3 1-2
H H the Crown Prince of Bhopal's g a h Herbia 13 3 2-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Good Hope 13 3
Major T P England's b a h Prince Diamond 13 3 3-4
Mr Galtrey's b a h Rochester 13 3 1-2

The Adelaide Plate—Distance 1-2 mile

Mr R G Baldock's ch aus m Aurie by Yetman Indignant 13 3 1-2
Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 14-0
Mr Jeorge's b la m m Ena 14 0 3-4
Mr R J Hunter's br aus m Fancy 14 0 3-4
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Haydn 13 3 3-4

The Lilliput Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Grey Fox 13 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Silver Fox 13 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's b a h Shahtoob 13 2
Major C F Murray's ch c m Dagmar 13 2 1-2 by wire
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Dispute 13 3
Mr Cross's ch a h Foleface 13 3
Mr A R Amers b a h Turkish Flag 11 13 3
Messrs A A Saiffe and E Rasheed b a h Young Taisseer 13 2 1-2
Messrs Sabyne and R G Baldock's b a h Young Sherall 13 2
Mr Artin A Essji's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Skerinisher 13 3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13 2 3-4
Mr C D's b c m Namuna 13 2 1-2

The Debut Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.

Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanji's g a h Dog Fox 13 2 3-4
Mr Ebrahim Amer's b a h Greatorex 13 2
Mr A M Amer's b a h Supporter 13 2
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and F Mahomed's g a h Punder 13 2 3-4
Mr Hoosain Rowashi's ch a h Mooshir 13 2 1-2
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Lord Smith 13 2 1-2
Mr A W P's g a h Sincs 13 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation 13 3
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King 13 3
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Jalmood 13 2 1-4
Messrs Jackson and Garda's br a h Kour Sahib 13 2 3-4
Messrs Moolla Sahan and F Andrea's g a h Tartar 13 0 3-4

NEW RACES.

The Nursery Stakes—Winner Rs 20, 2nd Rs 100 and 3rd Rs 50. For all Arabs landed since 1st July 1902. W A reduced The two landing allowance). Ponies 14 hands and under allowed 5lbs. Penalties. Winners once value Rs 100, or over once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

The Substitution Plate—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100 and 3rd Rs 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Entry for new races Rs 5 (only one entry) to close 6 p.m. Wednesday 31st December 1902 and Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 9 a.m., on Friday 2nd January 1903.

Handicaps will be published by 5 p.m. Thursday 1st January 1903.

With less than 8 entries the Stewards reserve the right to declare the above races void.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th December 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W H Dawson, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma, with effect from the 27th Nov.

Mr D M Smeaton C S I has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st Oct.

Sir A F D Cunningham K C I E has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 13th Nov.

With reference to the Home Dept. Notification No 735 dated the 6th June 1902 Col M D Moriarty M D F R C S I (H M S) Bengal is confirmed in the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 25th Oct.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut A A Crookshank R E Offg Asst Supt 1st grade, Survey of India is granted privilege leave for two months and four days and leave on medical certificate for three and 26 days in continuation thereof under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India with effect from the 8th Sept.

The services of Lieut Crookshank are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date of expiry of the leave granted above.

On return from furlough Mr F B Manson Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade resumed charge of the Tenasserim Circle Lower Burma on the 14th Dec relieving Mr T A Hauxwell Officiating Conservator 2nd grade.

From the same date Mr Hauxwell reverted to his substantive appointment of Conservator 3rd grade and is posted to the charge of the Northern Forest Circle Upper Burma.

With reference to the notification of this Dept No 1326 F dated the 24th inst Mr T A Hauxwell Conservator 3rd grade took over charge of the Northern Forest Circle Upper Burma in the forenoon of the 22nd Dec from Mr H Slade Officiating Conservator 3rd grade who then reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator 1st grade in Burma.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The services of Mr C H Harrison ICS are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 13th of Nov.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J E Spring CIE Chief Engineer 1st Class Consulting Engr for Railways Madras is placed on special duty under the Director of Railway Construction to prepare a project for a bridge over the Ganges, and to investigate various cognate matters from such date as he may be relieved of his present duties as Officiating Director of Railway Construction and until further orders. While so employed Mr Spring's designation will be Chief Engineer Ganges bridge project.

Mr A Conley Examiner of Accounts is on return from furlough re-appointed Govt Examiner of Accounts Bengal Nagpur Railway.

Mr H H D Butterfield Deputy Examiner of Accounts is temporary charge of the office of the Govt Examiner of Accounts Bengal Nagpur Railway is posted to the office of the Govt Examiner of Railway Accounts Bombay and reverts from Deputy Examiner Class I, temporary rank to Deputy Examiner class II temporary rank with effect from date of relief by Mr Conley.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA,—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE report of General Voyron upon the alleged misconduct of the French troops in China was demanded with considerable violence by the enemies of the government. Its effect is to minimise the charges. The general declares that except for cases of individual pillage, almost impossible to prevent in the circumstances, the French troops behaved generally as well as those of other nations and the offences of individuals were severely repressed. The march from Tien-tsin to Pekin was effected with great rapidity, and on arriving at the Chinese capital the men were in want of prime necessaries. It was therefore impossible to adopt any other course than that of making requisitions, which was done under military authority by organised detachments, and food and clothing were in most cases taken from houses which had been abandoned. Some small objects might have been appropriated by individuals while this work was going forward, but General Voyron says the example of other contingents made it almost impossible to check such offences. He added, writing on February 4, 1901, that then, in one of the Legation gardens at Pekin, jewels and objects of value were being publicly sold. The palace of Prince Li suffered pillage at the hands of the missionaries and native Christians, who seized ingots of silver to a considerable value, being helped by soldiers and seamen from Peitang, to whom they gave cheques for their services. These incidents were regrettable, but General Voyron justifies them because of the large part taken by Prince Li in the Boxer rising and of the dangers run by French subjects. Li was one of the leaders of the movement, to which he contributed large sums of money, and the missionaries having lost largely through the insurrection, General Voyron thought the seizure entirely regular. Particularly, charges were made against General Frey, and General Voyron admits that he had a number of boxes among his baggage, which, as he made no secret, contained interesting objects intended for various authorities in Paris or national establishments, according to an understanding arrived at with the French Minister at Pekin. Finally, General Voyron declared that the troops had never committed acts of pillage collectively, and that their general conduct had been good. The officers might have brought back some objects of curious interest, but that was not reprehensible.

A writer in the France Militaire expresses the fear that the perfection of the rifle and the field gun, and the heavy fire effect attained by the Boers, may confuse the ideas of French soldiers and spread the impression that rifle fire is their best and almost their only method of fighting. He likens the condition to that which prevailed before 1870, when the chassepot was regarded as a sure means to victory. The Minister of War then proclaimed in the Corps Legislatif that no troops could advance within a thousand metres of the new weapon without being destroyed. Hence came the tendency to the defensive with the result of unwillingness to move over the ground. The writer we quote thinks the same evil tendency is being manifested at the present time, and he protests against the idea that the bayonet attack will no longer be possible, or will at least be the exception. He thinks that experience is being wrongly interpreted, since the Boers themselves were compelled to lay down their arms and submit to the conqueror. It is agreed that upon open ground the assault will henceforth be difficult, if not impossible, but few situations have the character of the veldt, and generally a wooded or sheltered zone will favour the approach, and open the opportunity for a final assault with the arme blanche. At least it will never do to train or tempt men to rest on the defensive, and the writer would like to see the bayonet held in higher honour than it at present is in the French army.

The current issue of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution contains a paper on the French manœuvres by the editor, Captain Garbett, which he modestly says that he believes in the main will be found fairly correct, but which is certainly the most complete account of these manœuvres which has yet appeared in English. After an admirable description of the operations, Captain Garbett, in some concluding remarks, reproduces the opinions of M. Pierreval, the correspondent of the Moniteur de la Flotte, as to the lessons which have to be learnrd. He describes the operations of the second and third period as "the line ahead on its trial," and states that the problem is to discover some equally workable, but at the same time, closer formation. He discusses the solution offered by the double-column formation, which is satisfactory only from the point of view of its handiness. It has two disadvantages which are fatal to it in the eyes of a considerable number of naval officers. The first is that ships in the column furthest from the enemy are liable to have their fire masked for an appreciable time while approaching the enemy, and that just when as heavy a fire as possible is of the first importance. Secondly, the formation being of greater depth, gives the enemy opportunities for making his fire effective. At the same time, he says, even if this cannot be described as a "rational battle formation," it should be carefully studied, as perhaps the only method of concentrating for the rapid destruction at all hazards of a settled objective. There is very much else of interest in this excellent paper, which we commend to the attention of all naval officers.

Under the title 'The Colonies and the Navy at the Conference," Lieut. Lionel Hordern discusses in the United Service Magazine the practical results of the Colonial Conference, which he considers leave us much where we were before. The restriction on the employment of ships in Australian waters has been relaxed, the contribution of some of the Colonies has been increased, but they still bear approximately the same proportion to the total expenditure of the Navy as before. Newfoundland has agreed to give a small contribution, and reserves are to be trained in some of the Colonies now, in others at a future time; but though these are steps in advance, they go a very little way towards the formation of an Imperial Navy. It is his opinion that we are as far off this as we were after the 1887 Conference, and he does not think it can be said that we have made any substantial progress in the last decade and a half. Lieut. Hordern thinks that there is an idea, because hastily raised and imperfectly trained military forces did so well in Soute Africa, that the Navy can be similarly served. This is, of course, absolutely impossible, and he recognises it, for modern ships are massess of complicated and delicate machinery which it would be impossible for untrained men to handle. To entrust such ships to partially trained officers and men would be to court disaster.

In the First Lord's memorandum explanatary of the Estimates issued early in the year, Lord Selborne referred to a new class of vessel to which the name "scout" had been given, a name which sufficiently indicates the purpose for which such vessels were intended. He said:—"It is proposed not to initiate a design for this new class at the Admiralty, but to invite the private shipbuilders of the country to give the Navy the benefit of their creative ingenuity by submitting designs to fulfil certain stated conditions." It is understood that not only a number of private shipbuilders, but the dockyards also, submitted designs for this new class, and eventually contracts were entered into with four firms, conditionally in each case upon certain modifications in their designs being accepted by them. What may be called the 'scout" classess of the Navy are represented at present by the Scout and her sisters, of between 1,980 and 1,770 tons displacement, 3,200 to 450 h.p., and 17 to 17·5 knots; the Barracouta class of 1,580 tons displacement 3,000 h.p., and 16.5 knots; and the Pelorus class of 2,135 to 2 200 tons displacement, 7,000 h p., and 20 to 20·5 knots. In these classes of vessels the heaviest armament ranges from 4in, to 6in, guns, but in the new class the armament will consist of 10 12pr. and eight small automatic guns. Neither the displacement nor the horse power have yet been mantioned officially, and perhaps they have not yet been finally determined, but the speed is to be 25 knots. The coal supply is to be sufficient for 3,000 knots at ten knots speed. The four ships are to be built as follows:—One by Armstrong Whitworth and Co., one by the Fairfield Company, the third by Messrs. Vickers' Son and Maxim, and the fourth by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead. The machinery will in each case be supplied by the builders and in each vessel a different type of water-tube boiler will be used, the types being those mentioned in a recenti ssue.

The development of Portland as a naval base will include the erection of an official residence for the naval officer in charge, who, in all probability will be a flag officer.

THE company running the electric trams in Milan has answered a recent request for increased wages by proposing to allow the workmen to participate in the gross receipts. This is the first time that such a progressive motion has emanated from an industrial body in Italy, says the "Telegraph's" correspondent. On Wednesday evening, tramway workers gathered to consider the proposal which would assure them for this year a bonus of nearly £4,000, but after a violent and noisy discussion it was decided to refuse the proposal.

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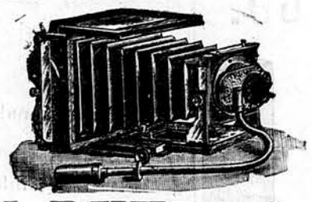

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 0	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

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"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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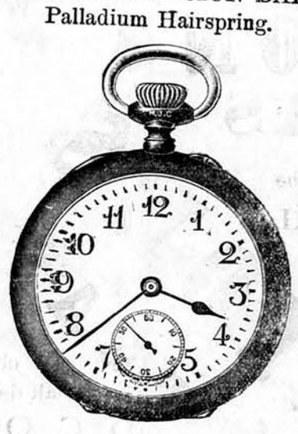

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